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ANNUAL REPORT 1988-89

Alberta
SOLICITOR GENERAL

90-05174/

SOLICITOR GENERAL

Office of the Solicitor General

319 Legislature Building, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5K 2B6 403/427-2468

March 1990

The Honourable Dr. David Carter
Office of the Speaker
325 Legislature Building
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2B6

Sir:

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Department of the Solicitor General for the year ending March 31, 1989.

Respectfully submitted,

R.S. (Dick) Fowler, Q.C.
Solicitor General

Alberta
SOLICITOR GENERAL

Office of the Deputy Solicitor General

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March 1990

The Honourable R.S. (Dick) Fowler, Q.C.
Solicitor General
319 Legislature Building
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2B6

Sir:

I have the honour and pleasure to present the Annual Report of the Department of the Solicitor General for the year ending March 31, 1989.

Respectfully submitted,

Jack Davis
Acting Deputy Solicitor General

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CORRECTIONAL SERVICES DIVISION

JACK DAVIS, Assistant Deputy Minister

CORRECTIONAL SERVICES DIVISION

The Correctional Services Division protects society from persons who engage in criminal behaviour by supplying a range of community supervision and incarceration programs, and by providing offenders with assistance and opportunities to become law-abiding citizens.

The Division's mandate includes custody, supervision and program services to adult and young offenders awaiting trial, sentenced to probation or other forms of community disposition, or sentenced to custodial dispositions. Under the terms of agreements with the Correctional Service of Canada, selected federal offenders serving two years or more are housed in provincial centres. Community correctional services are provided to offenders on day parole, full parole and mandatory supervision.

Organizationally, the Division comprises the North and South Regions and the Young Offender Branch, and is supported by specialized head office functions: Audits, Standards and Investigations, Planning and Operations Support, and the Temporary Absence Program. This organizational model promotes decentralized decision-making, while facilitating a strong standards, program and policy development core. It also ensures the separate administration of services and programs for adult and young offenders.

ADULT OFFENDER SERVICES

Adult Correctional Centres

Adults held in custody during the 1988/89 fiscal year included those on remand or sentence warrants, awaiting transfer to federal institutions, and in custody under the Canada Immigration Act.

The Correctional Services Division administers the sentences of adult offenders sentenced to incarceration for periods of less than two years. Pursuant to Exchange of Services Agreements with the federal government and other provincial governments, inmates from other jurisdictions are accepted to serve sentences in Alberta, and inmates from Alberta are accommodated in reciprocating jurisdictions. Alberta has reciprocal agreements with British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and the Northwest Territories.

During the fiscal year, 30,288 adults were admitted to correctional centres (26,922 males and 3366 females). Of these, 22,834 males and 3033 females were admitted to the Edmonton and Calgary Remand Centres. The number of adults admitted on sentence warrants was 16,413 (14,690 males and 1723 females), or 54 percent of all admissions. The ratio of sentenced versus remand admissions has remained constant since 1982/83.

The average daily population (including centres, camps and temporary absences) of adult inmates on register to correctional centres during the 1988/89 fiscal year was 3222. A total of 29,725 adults were released from centres during this time.

There are four different categories of adult correctional centres strategically located across the province.

Remand Centres

Remand centres typically provide short-term accommodation for adults awaiting court appearances or trial. These centres are located in Edmonton, Red Deer, Calgary and Medicine Hat. The Edmonton Remand Centre, serving the North Region, accommodated an average daily in-house population of 477 adults during fiscal year 1988/89.

The Red Deer Remand Centre accommodated an average daily population of 37 males. The centre's minimum security camp at Nordegg held eight males. The Calgary Remand Centre accommodated an average daily population of 261 adults.

The Medicine Hat Remand Centre had an average daily population of 33 males.

Multi-Purpose Correctional Centres

Multi-purpose correctional centres provide remand functions, accommodate custody and release programs for sentenced inmates, and are responsible for the operation of minimum security camps.

These facilities are located in Grande Cache, Peace River and Lethbridge and Red Deer.

The Grande Cache Correctional Centre provided accommodation for an average daily population of 194 males. The centre's Medicine Lodge Minimum Security Camp held an average daily population of 22 males.

The Peace River Correctional Centre provided accommodation for an average daily population of

127 males. The centre's minimum security camp at Footner Lake held an average of 12 males.

The Lethbridge Correctional Centre provided accommodation for an average daily population of 199 inmates. The centre's Westcastle Minimum Security Camp had an average daily population of 13 males.

Serving Centres

The Fort Saskatchewan and Calgary Correctional Centres provide custody and release programs for sentenced inmates, and are responsible for minimum security camps located nearby.

The Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre accommodated an average daily population of 272 inmates. The centre's two minimum security camps, Tees and Alsike, held an average daily population of 20 males.

The Calgary Correctional Centre provided accommodation for an average daily in-house population of 229 males. The centre's minimum security camp at Kananaskis held an average daily population of 14 males.

Community Correctional Centres

Community correctional centres are responsible for minimum security serving inmates, with particular emphasis on release planning. These facilities are located in Edmonton, Calgary and St. Paul.

The Belmont Correctional Centre provided accommodation for an average daily population of 104 inmates.

The Grierson Correctional Centre had an average daily in-house population of 32 males.

The Bow River Correctional Centre opened as an adult centre in May 1988 and accommodated an average population of 69 adults.

The St. Paul Correctional Centre provided accommodation for an average daily population of 55 males. The centre's minimum security camp at Fort McMurray held an average daily population of 16 males.

ADULT CUSTODY PROGRAM

Work/Community Service

Adult inmates sentenced to provincial centres in Alberta are required to participate in constructive work activities while incarcerated. The inmate work program is designed to encourage the development and maintenance of good work habits. An incentive allowance of $2 to $5 per day is provided.

Each correctional centre conducts work activities related to the maintenance and operation of its facilities. In cooperative programs with other government departments, minimum security inmates are also engaged in community service projects, contributing many thousands of hours toward community improvements throughout the province.

Education and Industries

Inmates may access a range of academic, vocational and post-secondary programs. These are funded by the Departments of Education and Advanced Education, and delivered by local school boards and post-secondary educational institutions. Additionally, life skills and other pre-employment courses are offered to prepare offenders for return to the community. Some offenders attend regular educational programs in the community under the Temporary Absence Program. Emphasis is also placed on providing inmates with work experience in a variety of food production and industrial programs.

Recreation

Inmates are encouraged to develop a hobby and to make use of the library. There are also many handicrafts they can learn and a variety of sports and other games to play. Volunteers and local community groups help run most recreation events.

Medical/Mental Health Services

All adult correctional centres provide essential medical and mental health services to inmates. These include nursing and dental care, psychological services, and scheduled visits by physicians and psychiatrists under contract to the department.

The Fort Saskatchewan and Calgary Correctional Centres have specialized units for the management of offenders requiring more intensive mental health services. Psychiatrists from Alberta Hospital, Edmonton and the Calgary General Hospital respectively attend these centres regularly to provide psychiatric treatment.

Co-corrections

Several correctional centres provide co-correctional programming that permits male and female inmates to work together, attend classes and participate together in programs. This concept utilizes staff resources and facilities more efficiently, and provides male and female inmates with equal opportunity to participate in supervised programs and activities. Educational instruction, alcohol/drug programs, living skills courses, work programs, religious services and recreational activities are offered on a co-correctional basis at Belmont, Fort Saskatchewan and Lethbridge Correctional Centres.

This policy has been in effect for approximately ten years. Inmates involved in this program are not permitted any type of physical contact. Violation of this prohibition results in transfer to a more secure facility.

ADULT COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

Pre-Trial Supervision (Bail)

This program ensures that the conditions of bail are met by offenders released by the courts. Conditions include regular reporting to a Probation Officer and supervision to ensure that the accused attends court as required.

During 1988/89, 1375 adult offenders (1228 males and 147 females) participated in the program.

Probation

Probation is a community-based disposition requiring an offender report to a probation officer and comply with conditions specified in a probation order. It is the most active community corrections program, involving services to the court such as the preparation of Presentence Reports, as well as supervision of offenders.

During the fiscal year, 6455 adult offenders (5235 males and 1220 females) were placed on probation.

Community Service

For many offenders, community service for charitable and non-profit organizations constitutes a meaningful, non-monetary form of restitution. Completing a designated number of hours in the community provides a maturing experience, while benefitting the community through the completion of work that might not otherwise be attempted, due to limited manpower or financial resources.

There were 27,804 hours of administered community service work performed during the 1988/89 fiscal year.

Fine Option

Offenders in this program are provided the opportunity to engage in community service in lieu of cash payment of a fine. The Fine Option Program contributes a significant amount of labor to community projects. Typical projects include maintenance work for community leagues, hospitals and senior citizens' homes.

A total of 11,620 adults participated in the program during 1988/89. The number of hours of work performed was 485,666, satisfying $2,428,330 in fines.

Temporary Absence

The Temporary Absence Program enables carefully selected, minimum security, sentenced inmates to be conditionally pre-released from provincial correctional centres. Those participating in the program may be released for employment, education, treatment or humanitarian reasons.

The total number of temporary absence permits, excluding group temporary absences, granted during the 1988/89 fiscal year was 8531. On average, about 720 offenders were in receipt of some form of temporary absence on a daily basis.

Alternative Supervision

The commencement of the Alternative Supervision Program in March 1988 established a variety of community-based services in Edmonton and Calgary designed to provide structure and support for offenders released on temporary absence. These programs, operated by private agencies under contract to the Correctional Services Division, include impaired driving, alcohol and drug addictions, life skills, job readiness and anger control.

Community Residential Centres

Community Residential Centres located throughout the province provide a community-based setting to which offenders are gradually released. These centres are operated by a variety of private sector agencies and Alberta Correctional Services. During 1988/89 there were 201 beds available throughout the province for federal and provincial offenders.

CORRECTIONAL SERVICES DIVISION

On March 31, 1989, Alberta Correctional Services held contracts with 18 community residential centres. Contracts are in place with the Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission to operate eight specialized treatment facilities for women and Natives.

Two community residential centres in Edmonton and Calgary, operated by the John Howard Society, address the specific needs of mentally disordered offenders.

Grierson Community Correctional Centre in Edmonton is operated by Native Counselling Services of Alberta to provide specialized services to Native offenders participating in community release programs.

Correctional Centre Visitation

Administered jointly by community corrections and correctional centre staff, this program offers adult and young offender probationers the opportunity to participate in a tour of an adult correctional centre. The tours, offered at the Fort Saskatchewan, Peace River, Grande Cache and Calgary Correctional Centres, emphasize the loss of freedom, choice, individuality and other restrictions associated with incarceration.

During the 1988/89 fiscal year, 518 offenders participated in the centre tours.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES AGREEMENTS

Accommodation

Through the Exchange of Services Agreement with the Correctional Service of Canada, newly sentenced federal jurisdiction inmates (serving two years or more) and those facing suspension/revocation of parole and mandatory supervision are considered for acceptance while at remand centres and multi-purpose centres with remand functions. Applications for transfer to provincial centres are also accepted from Alberta inmates serving in federal institutions.

Preference is given to accepting federal inmates, pursuant to the Federal/Provincial Exchange of Services Agreement, who are Alberta residents, serving sentences of ten years or less, Native, female and with residences close to Alberta correctional facilities. Only inmates who meet provincial standards of minimum or medium security are accepted.

During the 1988/89 fiscal year, there were 299 sentenced federal inmates accepted under the Exchange of Services Agreement.

Community Corrections (Parole)

Following approval of the agreement with the Correctional Service of Canada on July 1, 1986, responsibility for supervision of inmates on parole and mandatory supervision was transferred to the province. This transition has resulted in a more cost-effective delivery of community-based services for federal inmates.

On March 31,1989, there were 650 federal inmates on day parole, full parole, mandatory supervision and federal temporary absence.

Revenue generated for the Provincial Treasury by the Accommodation Exchange of Services Agreement was $6,070,487, while $4,113,931 was generated by the (Community Corrections) Parole Agreement, for a total of $10,184,418.

Agreements With Other Provinces/Territories

Agreements are in place to accommodate the transfer of provincial inmates to and from British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and the Northwest Territories.

YOUNG OFFENDER PROGRAM

A separate Young Offender Branch within the Correctional Services Division was created in November 1986. The Branch is responsible for providing community-based and custodial programs for young offenders pursuant to the Young Offender Acts of Canada and Alberta.

The Young Offenders Act provides for the protection of society against crimes committed by young persons, but also establishes guidelines for dealing with young offenders in a manner distinct from adult criminals. It holds that young persons should not always be held accountable in the same manner as adults but, nevertheless, must bear responsibility for their misbehaviour. Although young offenders need supervision, discipline and control,

they also have special needs because at their level of maturity they require guidance and assistance.

Young persons, according to the Young Offenders Act, have a right to the least possible interference with their freedoms, even though they may have committed a crime, provided the protection of society is not jeopardized. The Act also establishes that parents have responsibility for the care and supervision of their children. Any disposition or procedure which removes young persons from home totally or partially should be taken only when continued parental supervision would be inappropriate.

These general principles govern the implementation and operation of programs and services offered by the Young Offender Branch. The branch believes that young offenders usually are best dealt with in community settings with the least level of intervention, consistent with the needs of the young person and the safety of society. Although institutional settings are necessary for those on remand and in secure custody, most young offenders can benefit from community programs such as alternative measures, pre-trial supervision, probation and community service. For those in custody the least restrictive type of facility should be used unless the offender's behaviour poses a serious risk to the community.

To address these program and security needs, the branch has developed numerous community-based programs and established a variety of custody resources ranging from custody homes, group homes and wilderness camps to various institutional settings.

Casework Services

The involvement of the Branch with young offenders often begins at the predisposition stage when staff prepare Predisposition Reports to assist the Court in determining a suitable disposition. Predisposition Reports provide a thorough, well researched social history of the young offender covering such details as family upbringing, experiences in school, past criminal involvement, the results of any psychological testing conducted and information about the young person's past or present involvement with other social service agencies.

The information contained in Predisposition Reports forms the basis of an assessment which is used to compile a case plan for working with the young person should he or she be sent to custody, placed on probation or ordered to complete community service. The objective is to provide casework services to deal with the behavioural and developmental problems of the young offender.

For those sentenced to a period of open or secure custody, the Predisposition Report is used by a probation officer in discussing with the provincial placement authority a suitable placement for the young person. Every effort is made to place the young person in a facility close to his or her home, provided such a facility has the appropriate type of security and program to meet the needs of the young person.

Those placed in a young offender centre benefit from full medical, dental, nursing, psychiatric and psychological care. They participate in a specially designed educational program, life skills programs, recreation programs, spiritual counselling and a living unit environment based on the principles of behaviour modification. Those not requiring a secure custody setting are placed in a camp, custody home or group home. Group homes offer a variety of programs ranging from a basic normalized living situation to special settings for Native offenders to homes offering psychological treatment programs. Custody homes give young offenders the advantage of living in a stable and nurturing home environment.

Every effort is made to work with those in custody to progressively move them to a less secure setting and, as soon as possible, from custody to probation. This is accomplished by having the original disposition reviewed in court, demonstrating that progress toward case plan goals has been made.

PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

Programs and services provided by the Young Offender Branch can be divided into five categories:

Alternative Measures

The Young Offenders Act encourages the use of alternative measures instead of judicial proceedings in dealing with young persons accused of committing an offence, where it is not inconsistent with the protection of society.

The goals of the Alternative Measures Program are to reduce the degree of intervention by the criminal justice system into the lives of young persons and prevent

a young person from acquiring a criminal record.

Police may recommend suitable first offenders who have admitted to committing one of the eligible minor offences (primarily Theft Under $1000 or Shoplifting) instead of laying a criminal charge. The decision to refer to the program is made by a local crown prosecutor.

During the fiscal year, 3791 young offenders (2519 males and 1272 females) were referred to the program and supervised by branch staff or contracted community agencies.

Young persons accepted into the program enter into an Alternative Measures Agreement which involves such options as apologizing to the victim, completing community or personal service work or making restitution to the victim. If the young person willfully fails to complete the terms of the agreement, criminal charges may be pursued.

Youth Court Services

Pre-trial Supervision — This program allows the Youth Court to conditionaily release young persons prior to trial. Routine conditions include regular reporting to a probation officer and residence stipulations.

During 1988/89, there were 253 young persons (195 males and 58 females) placed on pre-trial supervision.

Predisposition Reports — These reports include social history information about young persons as required by the Young Offenders Act. They assist the Youth Court in deciding on a suitable disposition and are provided at the direction of the Youth Court. The report format is standardized to ensure a consistent service is provided across the province.

Progress Reports — These reports accompany all applications by the branch to review a Youth Court disposition. The reports describe how the young person has progressed while under supervision or in custody and present a case for modifying the original disposition. Through the use of review applications, suitable young offenders can have their original open or secure custody disposition changed to a period of probation if the court is satisfied they have made progress while in custody.

Community Disposition Programs

Probation — Probation provides young offenders with supervision, guidance and support, while allowing continued access to community schools, training/treatment programs and employment opportunities. Probation supervision places special emphasis on the family, counselling, crisis intervention and guidance in education and employment.

During the fiscal year, 4126 offenders (3329 males and 797 females) were placed on Probation.

Community Service — As a separate disposition or as a condition of probation, young offenders may be required to complete a period of community service for a charitable or non-profit public service agency. Hours of work are structured to accommodate job or school commitments.

During the 1988/89 fiscal year, the Youth Court made 2096 Community Service Orders. A total of 74,588 hours of community service were completed.

Personal Service/Restitution/Compensation — These programs provide ways in which young offenders can repay the victims of crime for their losses, through the completion of approved projects designed to benefit the victim (personal service), the return of property obtained during the commission of a crime (restitution) or the payment of money to compensate the victim for damage to property, loss of income or support (compensation).

During 1988/89 fiscal year, the Youth Court made 241 Personal Service/Restitution/Compensation Orders.

Fine Option

The Youth Court may impose a fine up to $1000. The young offender may discharge the fine in whole or in part by earning credits for work performed in an approved Fine Option Program.

Like the Community Service Program, the young offender can be placed at a charitable or community agency to work off the value of his or her fine at a fixed hourly rate. A voucher is used so that no cash transactions are involved.

Since many young persons do not have significant financial resources, this program is seen as a good way for them to make amends to the community while satisfying the court disposition.

Additionally, young offenders serving a custody disposition may

work off their fines for other convictions while in custody.

During 1988/89, 1414 young offenders (1159 males and 255 females) participated in the program. A total of 34,114 hours of work service were completed representing a total of $170,570 in fines.

Custody Resources

In spite of the principle of the least restrictive level of intervention, there is a need to provide custody services for young offenders who commit serious offences or are repeat offenders who pose a danger to society. The Young Offenders Act provides for three types of custody to meet these needs: temporary detention at the pre-trial stage and secure or open custody for sentenced offenders.

During the 1988/89 fiscal year, 3916 young offenders were admitted to custody (3176 males and 740 females). The number of young offenders admitted on temporary detention status was 2774 (2148 males and 626 females), or 71 percent of all admissions. The number of sentenced young offender admissions was 1142 (1028 males and 114 females), or 29 percent of all admissions.

The average daily population of young offenders in correctional facilities (including centres, camps, group and custody homes) during the fiscal year was 603. A total of 3875 young offenders were released during this time.

The objective of custodial programs is to work at obtaining a positive behaviour change and improved problem resolution by the young offender in custody, while slowly integrating him or her into a suitable residence in the community. The placement system together with the Temporary Release Program are used to effect this integration.

The Temporary Release Program is used in a number of ways to help ease an offender back into the community:

- On a daily basis to attend school, work or a treatment program outside of the custody facility.
- On a daily, overnight or weekend basis to return for a visit to the family home or other suitable residence.
- On an extended overnight basis up to 15 days to the family home or other suitable residence.

During the fiscal year, 787 young offenders were granted temporary releases. Once the young offender demonstrates behavioural improvements in custody and experiences success on temporary releases, an application for Youth Court review of the custody disposition will be submitted.

Temporary Detention — Young persons are remanded in custody under the judicial interim release provisions of the Criminal Code as a last resort, and where no responsible adult is able to take care of and exercise control over them. In Alberta a variety of types of facilities have been designated for this purpose. This ensures that a temporary detention facility is available near where the offender is arrested. They include police cells, provided the young person is housed separately from adult offenders; youth assessment centres; young offender centres; and special separate units in adult remand centres.

Secure Custody — Facilities in this category, by definition and design, have a higher degree of security than open custody facilities. There is an obligation to prevent escapes from these facilities in order to protect the public. At the same time there is an obligation to provide learning opportunities to secure custody offenders and to review their secure status once they have demonstrated enough responsibility to handle a less secure environment, including release on probation to the community.

Secure custody facilities include:

Calgary Young Offender Centre which held an average daily population of 90 temporary detention and secure custody offenders during the fiscal year.

Edmonton Young Offender Centre which held an average daily population of 127 temporary detention and secure custody offenders.

Grande Prairie Young Offender Centre which held a daily average population of seven temporary detention and secure custody young offenders.

Lethbridge Young Offender Centre which held a daily average population of eight temporary detention and secure custody young offenders.

Alberta Hospital Edmonton Young Offender Forensic Unit (Turningpoint Program) which held a daily average of 15.

Open Custody Facilities — These types of facilities have few built-in security features, aside from staff supervision, in keeping with the principle of least restrictive intervention and the description of open custody in the Young Offenders Act. There are four types of facilities designated as places of open custody:

Centres

Strathmore Youth Development Centre which had an average daily population of 42.

Kikino Young Offender Centre which had an average daily population of 20.

Grande Prairie Young Offender Centre which had an average daily population of six open custody young offenders.

Group Homes

Privately operated six- to 12-bed homes under contract to Alberta Solicitor General which together had an average daily population of 76 open custody offenders during 1988/89. Two group homes, one in Edmonton and one in Slave Lake, offered special services for Native young offenders. Group homes throughout the province offer services ranging from treatment for mental health problems, to ranch settings to basic living skills.

Custody Homes

Contracted private homes which accommodate one or two offenders each in a family setting, held a daily average of 23 offenders.

Camps

The Highwood Camp, operated by the Strathmore Youth Development Centre, offered selected young offenders an opportunity to participate in wilderness and work programs. Its average daily population in 1988/89 fiscal year was eight.

CORRECTIONAL SERVICES DIVISION SUPPORT PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

Audits, Standards and Investigations Branch

The mandate of the Branch includes program and operational auditing functions, Boards of Inquiry, special investigations, and the development of systems and standards to ensure accountability throughout all levels of the Division.

Detailed program audits were conducted on six correctional centres, nine community residential centres, four group homes, two young offender centres and 18 community corrections offices. These 39 audits were conducted to ensure compliance with the Division's policy and standards of service. The Branch conducted seven Boards of Inquiry into major incidents and 52 investigations into less serious incidents during the fiscal year.

Planning and Operations Support

This Branch provides a range of management services to the Assistant Deputy Minister and Senior Management Committee. These include policy and program development, financial management, contract management, library and chaplaincy services, offender transfers, coordination of educational/industries and treatment programs, mental health services, inter-jurisdictional agreements, research, and the development of the Correctional Management Information System (CoMIS).

Automated Systems

Office automation continued in 1988/89 with the acquisition of six additional micro-computers. Projects scheduled for completion in 1989/90 include the second phase of the Management Information System which will provide personnel data, and further enhancements to the Correctional Management Information System. Currently, the adult Temporary Absence and Young Offender Temporary Release Programs are being automated and scheduled for completion in 1989/90.

New Facilities/ Construction Plans

In the 1988/89 fiscal year, two adult centres and two young offender facilities were opened. Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre opened in June 1988 to provide service to sentenced adult offenders. Bow River Correctional Centre opened in April 1988 for minimum security sentenced offenders. The Calgary and Edmonton Young Offender Centres opened in May and October 1988, respectively. These centres replaced older facilities, providing services to male and female youths (12 through 17 years of age) held in temporary detention or remand, or placed in secure custody. The Kikino Young Offender Centre, opened in October 1988, provides services to sentenced male and female youths.

ROLE OF VOLUNTEERS AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Volunteers

The volunteer program continues to expand, providing more citizens with the opportunity to become involved in adult/young offender centres and community corrections.

On March 31, 1989, there were 2360 active volunteers. Of these, 924 (42 percent) were correctional services sponsored, 1248 (47 percent) were agency sponsored, and 188 (11 percent) were casual volunteers.

Private Sector

The private sector plays a significant role in Correctional Services through the operation of a variety of Community Residential Centres and correctional facilities such as Grierson Community Correctional Centre. The private sector is also contracted to provide community- based programs such as the Alternative Measures Program (for young offenders), the Alternative Supervision Program (for adult offenders), the Native Courtworker Program, and indirect supervision of Parole, Probation and Fine Option Program clients. In addition, numerous contracts are established to provide food, medical, dental, psychiatric, psychological, chaplaincy, laundry and maintenance services in adult and young offender facilities. In total, Correctional Services Division has 158 private sector contracts with an annual value of $22,021,830.

NATIVE PROGRAMS

The Correctional Services Division has placed particular emphasis on Native programs, recognizing that Native people are overrepresented in the offenders population and that Native offenders face unique problems in returning to productive roles in society.

Native Counselling Services of Alberta (NCSA)

Native Counselling Services of Alberta is an established agency that delivers many special programs under contract to the Division. This arrangement permits Native participation in the delivery of these programs. NCSA programs delivered under contract include probation, parole, young offender supervision, young offender group homes, Native Courtworker Program and Native Liaison Officers providing counselling in all major correctional centres. NCSA operates attendance centres in Assumption and Wabasca that provide structured activities for young offenders on probation. In addition, NCSA operates specific correctional facilities throughout the province.

Grierson Community Correctional Centre

The operation of the 64-bed facility at Grierson Community Correctional Centre was assigned to Native Counselling Services of Alberta in April of 1988. Grierson Centre is the only Native-run community correctional centre in North America. The centre provides a minimum security custody and release program for adult Native offenders.

Native offenders are transferred to this centre from correctional facilities throughout the federal and provincial correctional services. The program modules include life skills training such as Native culture and spirituality, Native awareness training, education and employment readiness training and addictions programs.

Westcastle Camp

This minimum security camp in southern Alberta is also contracted to Native Counselling Services of Alberta. Its parent centre is the Lethbridge Correctional Centre. The camp accommodates 20 Native offenders and provides work experience in forest and camp maintenance.

Native Community Residential Centres and Group Homes

Alberta Correctional Services contracts young offender custody homes and adult community residential centres in order to provide guidance and assistance to Native offenders. These facilities provide life skills and addictions counselling for Native offenders. In addition, carefully selected custody homes are contracted to provide Native offenders sentenced to open custody with a more normal and personalized setting.

Native Youth Services Centres

Many Attendance Centres have been established on or near isolated reserves in northern Alberta. The Reserves are chosen based upon their need for enhanced youth counselling facilities.

Operated by Native Counselling Services of Alberta, these Attendance Centres provide a community-based sentencing alternative for Youth Courts. The centres offer life skills, cultural programs, crime prevention activities, alcohol and drug abuse counselling and related activities.

Native Cultural and Spiritual Programs in Correctional Centres

The Department of the Solicitor General recognizes that spiritual principles are dominant forces within Native culture and encourages ceremonial traditions. Recently, an initiative was undertaken to accommodate Native sweat lodge ceremonies, held under the supervision of Native Elders, on the grounds of most adult and young offender correction centres.

Other in-centre cultural activities include Native Culture Weeks, during which offenders are introduced to Native speakers, Native games, drum ceremonies and other cultural activities.

Provincial Native Liaison Worker Program

The Provincial Native Liaison Worker Program, offered by Native Counselling Services of Alberta, facilitates communication between Native offenders, centre staff, administration, and other Native organizations and the community. Liaison workers also assist with client services, casework and referrals. Because the liaison workers are themselves Native, they have a unique understanding of the language, cultural and social obstacles faced by Native offenders.

Native Courtworker Program

The department contracts with Native Counselling Services of Alberta to provide a program designed to assist Native persons in meeting court-related obligations. The program assists Native people to gain a better understanding of their legal rights and responsibilities. The Program provides accused persons with legal information, counselling and assistance. Native courtworkers also provide community supervision to Native offenders.

Assistant Probation Officer Program

The Assistant Probation Officer Program involves local citizens, providing services in areas not easily accessible to the full-time probation officer.

There are currently 13 Native Assistant Probation Officers who provide supervision to small groups of offenders in Native communities in Alberta. The communities serviced by a Native Assistant Probation Officer include the Alexis, Enoch, Duffield, Atikameg, Onion Lake and Gift Lake/ Kehewin Reserves.

Blood Tribe Corrections Programs

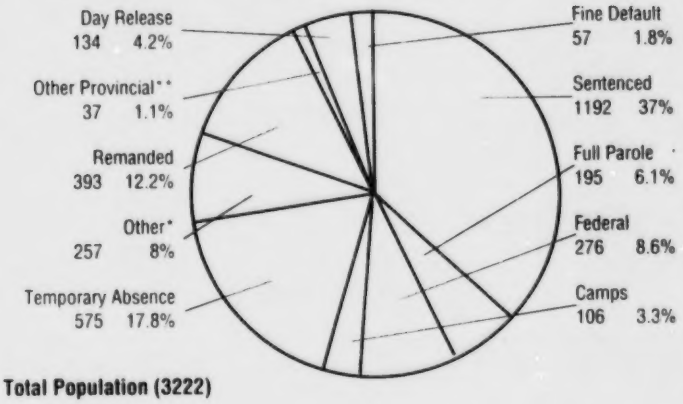
In an effort to reduce Native admissions to the criminal justice system, negotiations are underway to transfer responsibility for the administration of community corrections and courtworker programs on the Reserve to the Blood Tribe. The transfer of responsibility would allow this southern Alberta community to become directly involved in the delivery of relevant Native programs and services including Native spirituality counselling and community supervision. The tribe will be responsible for the delivery of existing community corrections and courtworker programs for Cardston, Standoff and surrounding areas.

AVERAGE DAILY ADULT OFFENDER

Population in Alberta Correctional Centres

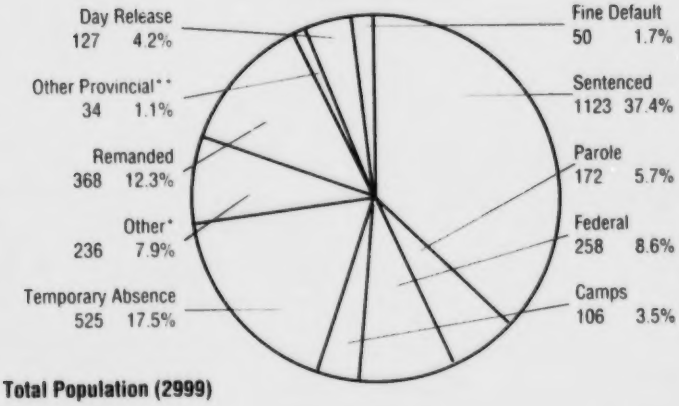
DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1988 TO MARCH 31, 1989

Figure 1a Total Population



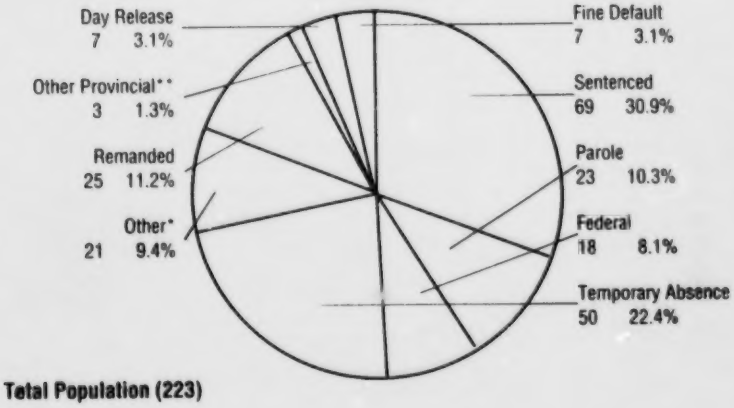
Total Population (3222)

Figure 1b Males



Total Population (2999)

Figure 1c Females



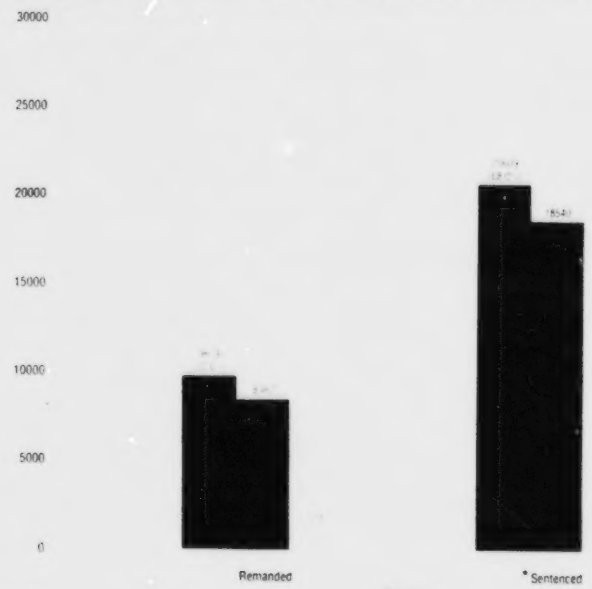
Total Population (223)

FIGURE 2

PROFILE OF ADULT OFFENDERS ADMITTED TO ALBERTA CORRECTIONAL CENTRES

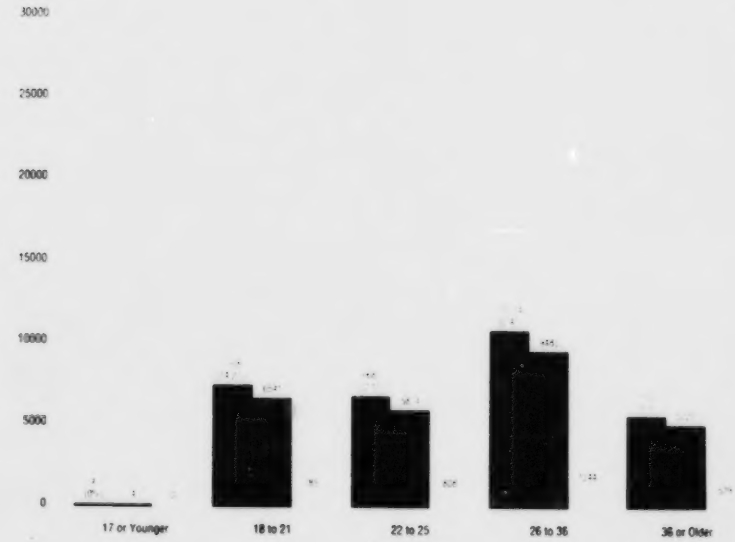
DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1988 TO MARCH 31, 1989

Figure 2a Adult Offender Admissions



Total Population (30,288)

Figure 2b Age on Admission



Total Population (30,288)

LEGEND

TOTAL

MALE

FEMALE

*Sentenced includes Remanded later Sentenced

Source: CoMIS

FIGURE 2

PROFILE OF ADULT OFFENDERS ADMITTED TO ALBERTA CORRECTIONAL CENTRES

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1988 TO MARCH 31, 1989

LEGEND

TOTAL

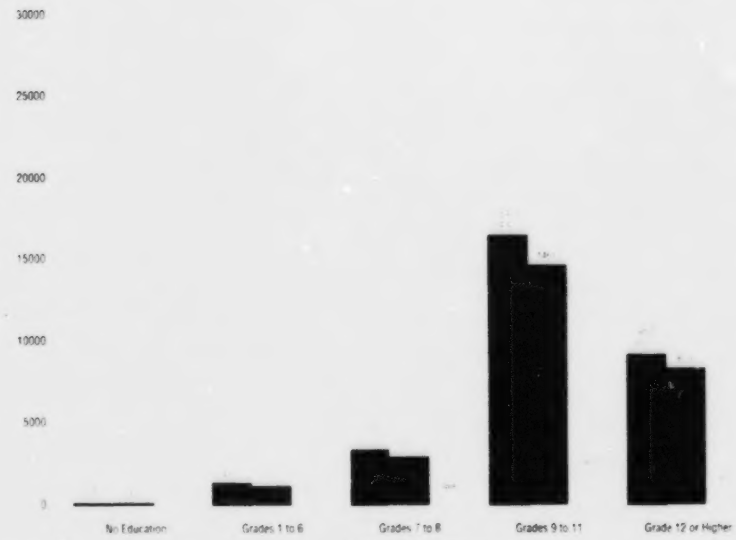
MALE

FEMALE

Source: CoMIS

Admissions

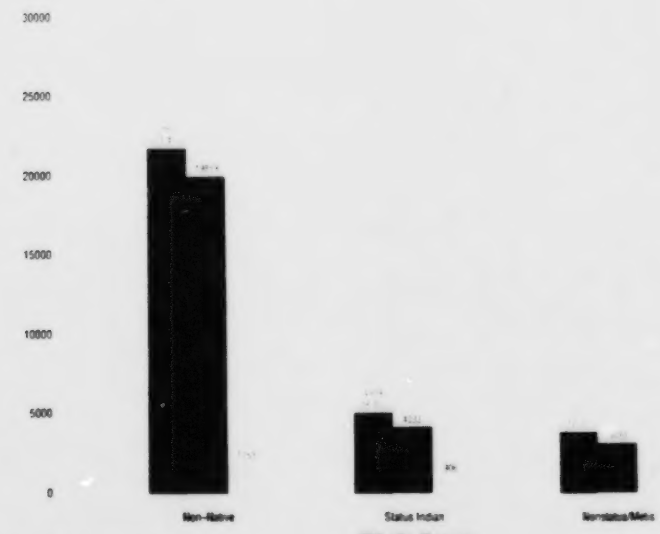
Figure 2c Education



Total Population (30,288)

Admissions

Figure 2d Ethnicity



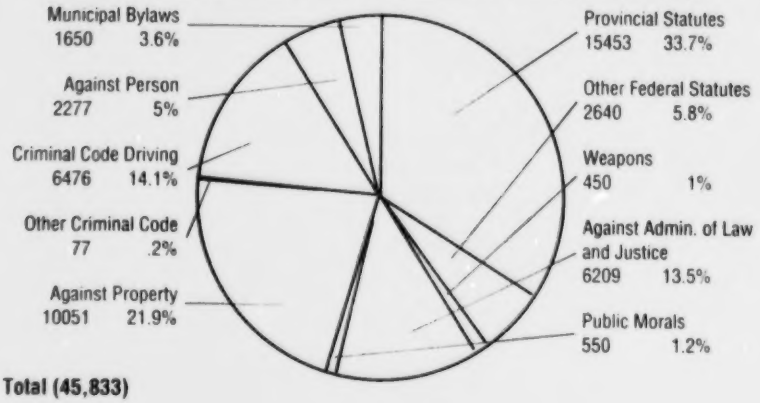
Total Population (30,288)

FIGURE 2 (cont.)

PROFILE OF ADULT OFFENDERS ADMITTED TO ALBERTA CORRECTIONAL CENTRES

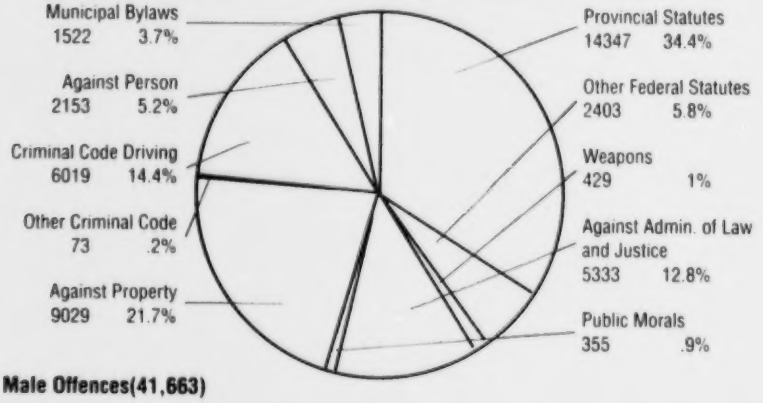
DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1988 TO MARCH 31, 1989

Figure 2e Total Number of Offences Resulting in a Custodial Sentence



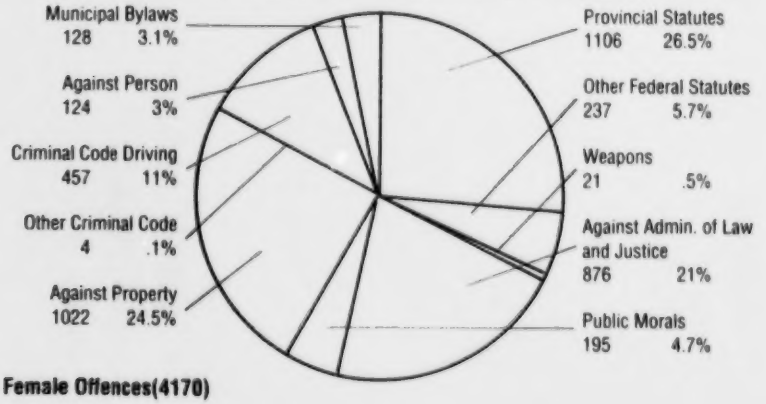
Total (45,833)

Figure 2f Total Number Offences Resulting in a Custodial Sentence — Male



Male Offences(41,663)

Figure 2g Total Number of Offences Resulting in a Custodial Sentence — Female



Female Offences(4170)

Source: CoMIS

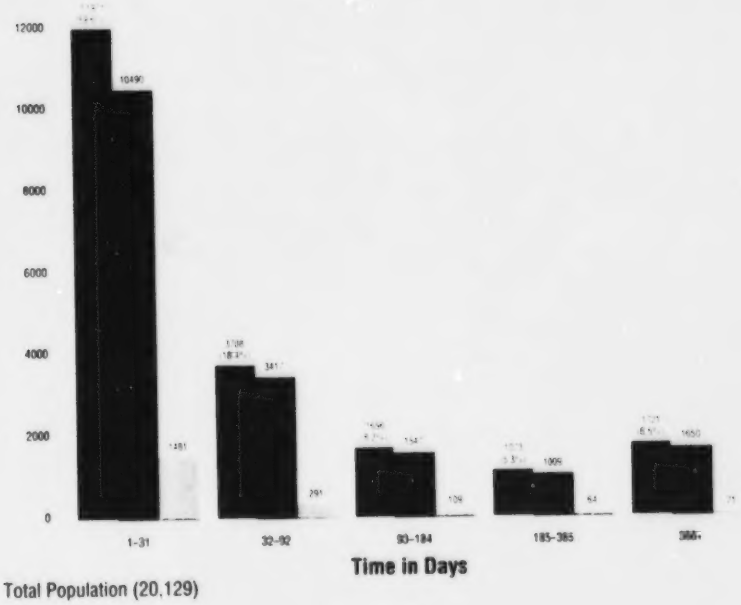
FIGURE 3

ADULT OFFENDERS RELEASED FROM ALBERTA CORRECTIONAL CENTRES

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1988 TO MARCH 31, 1989

Admissions*

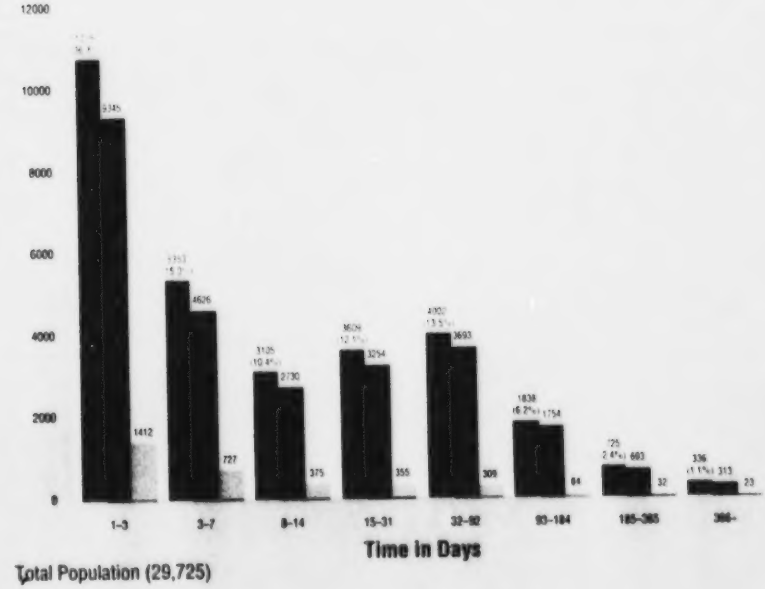
Figure 3a Aggregate Sentence



Total Population (20,129)

Admissions*

Figure 3b Length of Time in Custody for all Offenders



Total Population (29,725)

LEGEND

TOTAL

MALE

FEMALE

* Excludes Remanded Cases

Source: CoMIS

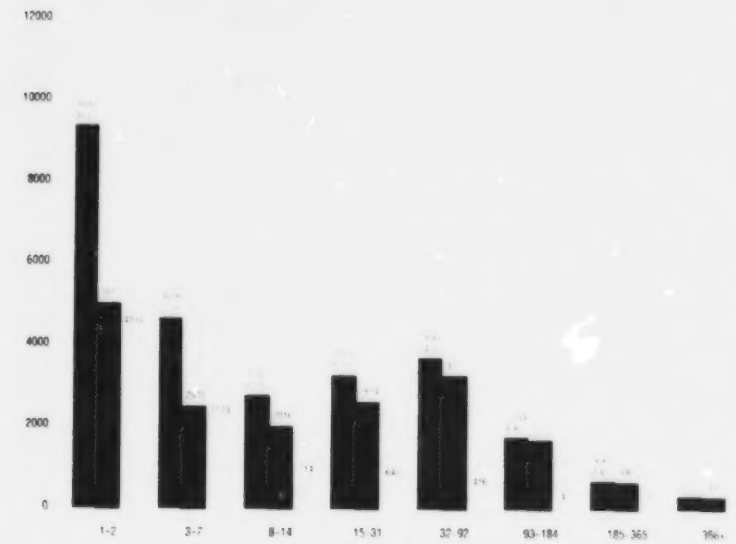
FIGURE 3 (cont.)

ADULT OFFENDERS RELEASED FROM ALBERTA CORRECTIONAL CENTRES

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1988 TO MARCH 31, 1989

Releases

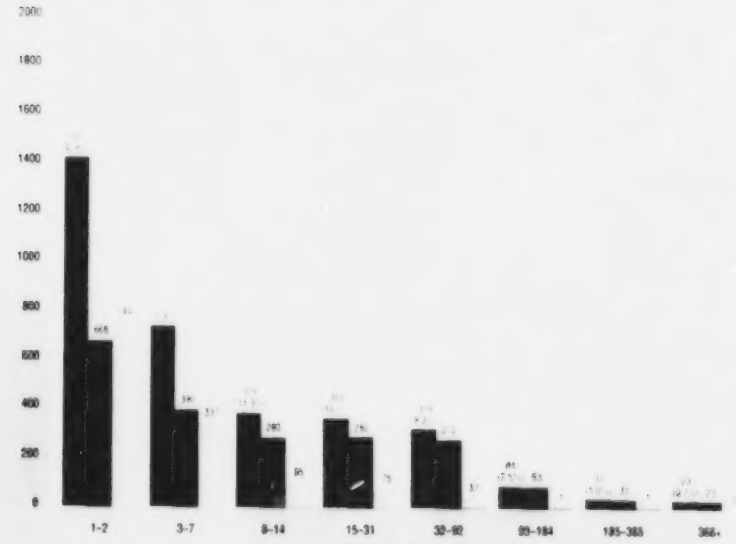
Figure 3c Length of Time in Custody for Male Offenders



Total Males (26,408)

Releases

Figure 3d Length of Time in Custody for Female Offenders



Total Females (3,317)

LEGEND

TOTAL

SENTENCED

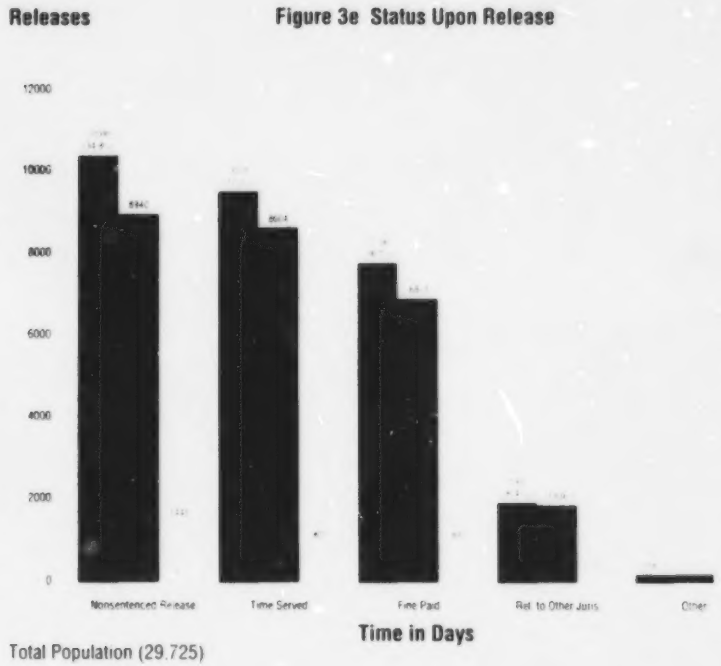
REMANDED

Source: CoMIS

FIGURE 3 (cont.)

ADULT OFFENDERS RELEASED FROM ALBERTA CORRECTIONAL CENTRES

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1988 TO MARCH 31, 1989



Total Population (29,725)

LEGEND

TOTAL

MALE

FEMALE

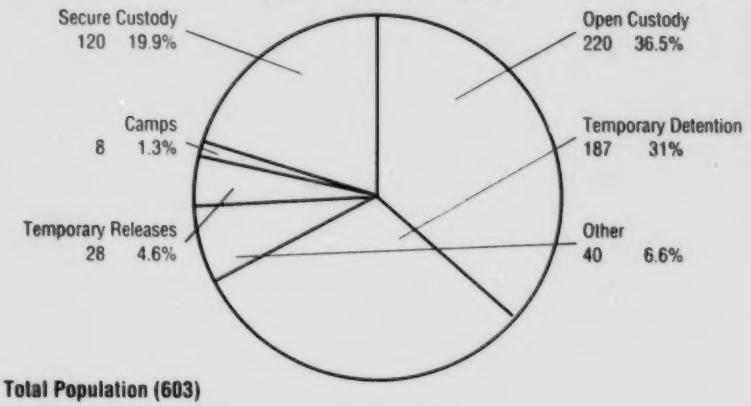
Source: CoMIS

FIGURE 4

AVERAGE DAILY YOUNG OFFENDER POPULATION IN ALBERTA YOUNG OFFENDER FACILITIES

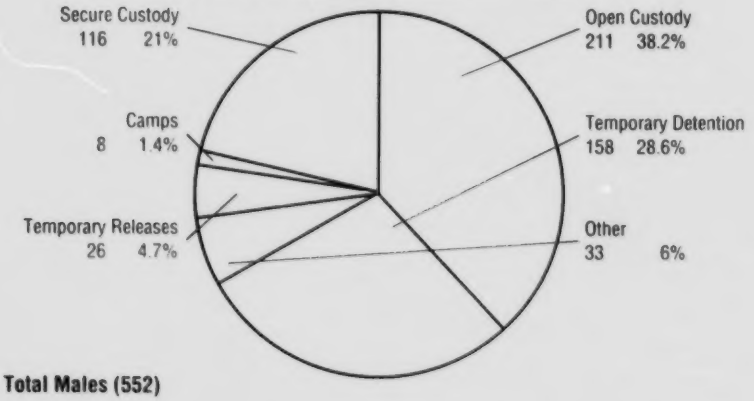
DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1988 TO MARCH 31, 1989

Figure 4a Total Population



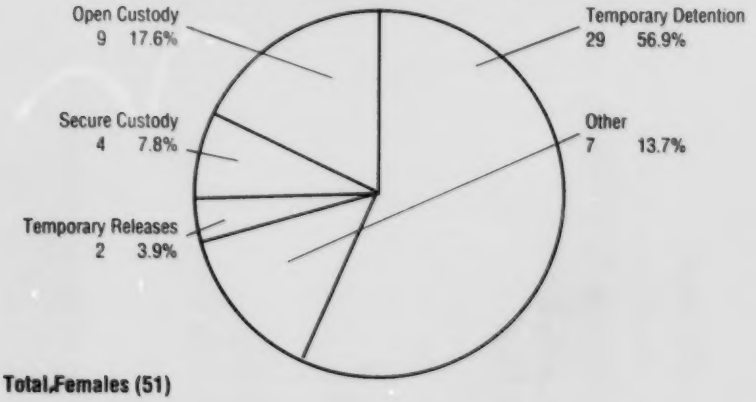
Total Population (603)

Figure 4b Population by Placement — Male



Total Males (552)

Figure 4c Population by Placement — Females



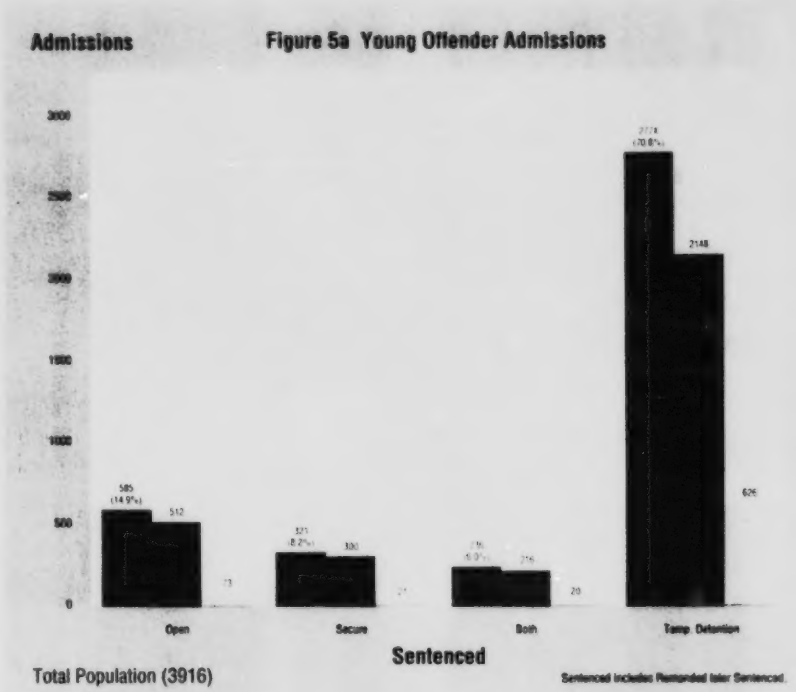
Total Females (51)

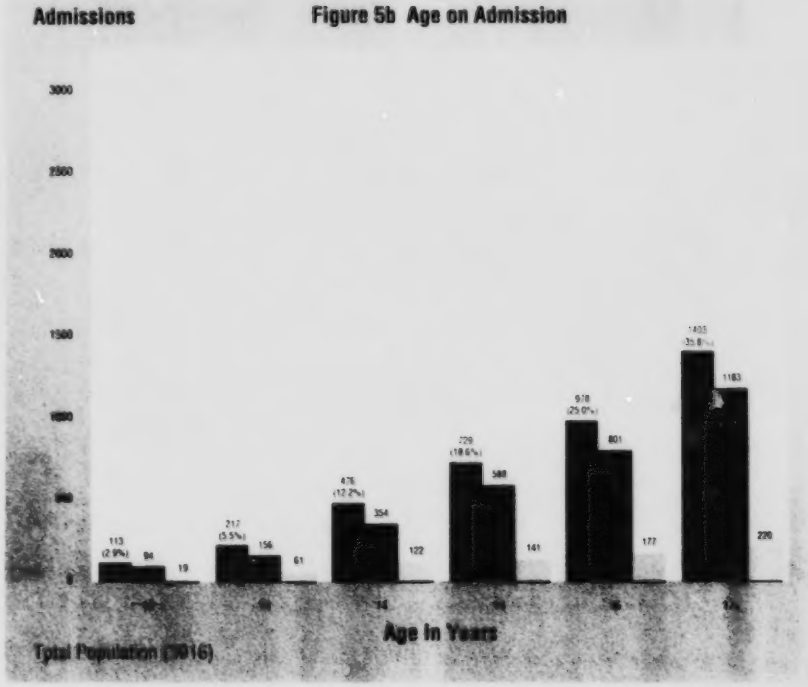
Source: CoMIS

FIGURE 5

PROFILE OF YOUNG OFFENDERS ADMITTED TO ALBERTA YOUNG OFFENDER FACILITIES

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1988 TO MARCH 31, 1989





LEGEND

TOTAL

MALE

FEMALE

Source: CoMIS

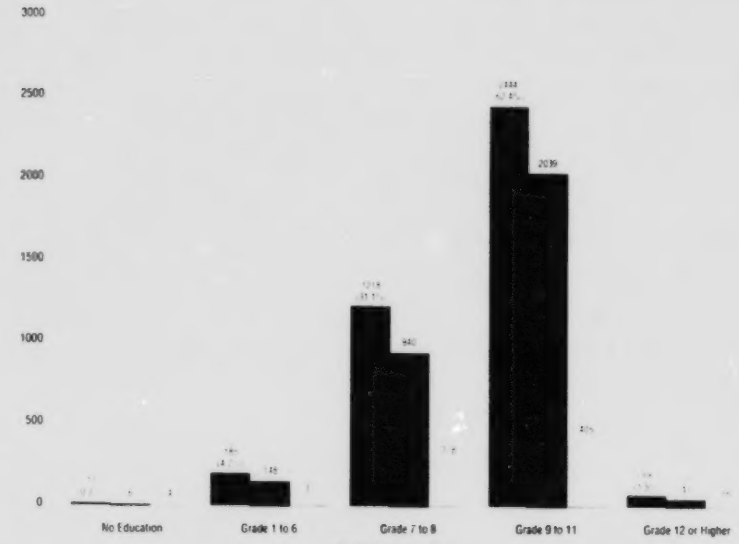
FIGURE 5 (cont.)

PROFILE OF YOUNG OFFENDERS ADMITTED TO ALBERTA YOUNG OFFENDER FACILITIES

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1988 TO MARCH 31, 1989

Admissions

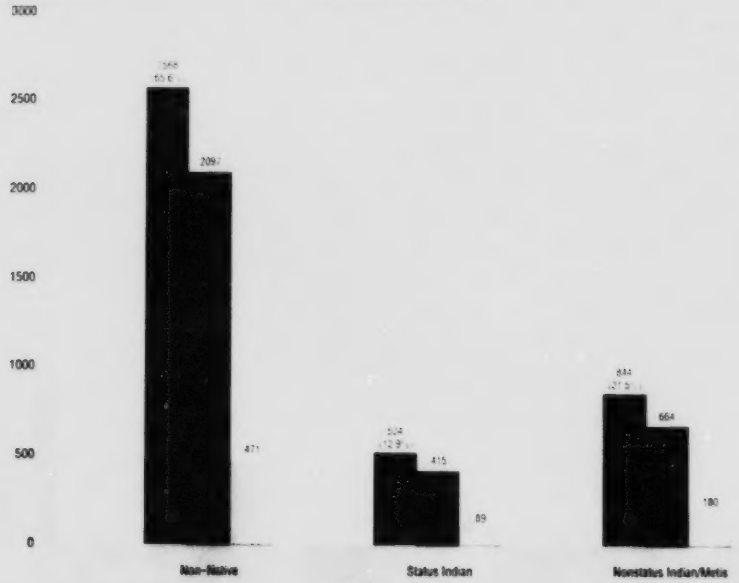
Figure 5c Education



Total Population (3916)

Admissions

Figure 5d Ethnicity



Total Population (3916)

LEGEND

TOTAL

MALE

FEMALE

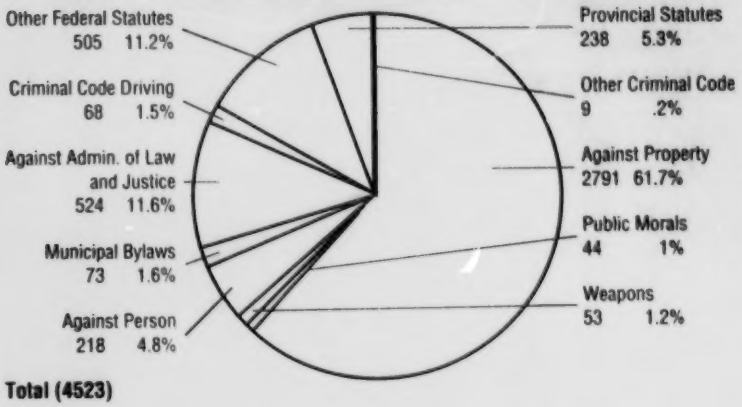
Source: CoMIS

FIGURE 5 (cont.)

PROFILE OF YOUNG OFFENDERS ADMITTED TO ALBERTA YOUNG OFFENDER FACILITIES

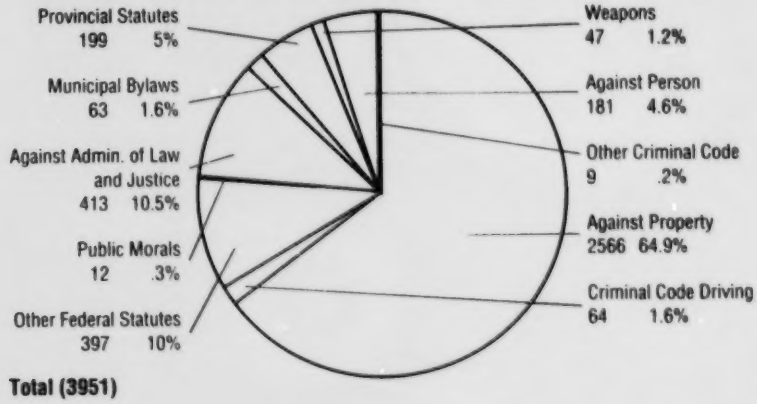
DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1988 TO MARCH 31, 1989

Figure 5e Total Number of Offences Resulting in a Custodial Sentence



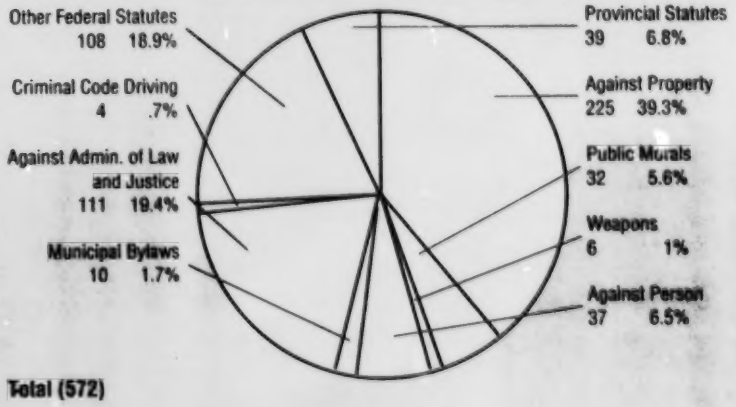
Total (4523)

Figure 5f Total Number of Offences Resulting in a Custodial Sentence — Males



Total (3951)

Figure 5g Total Number of Offences Resulting in a Custodial Sentence — Females



Total (572)

Source: CoMIS

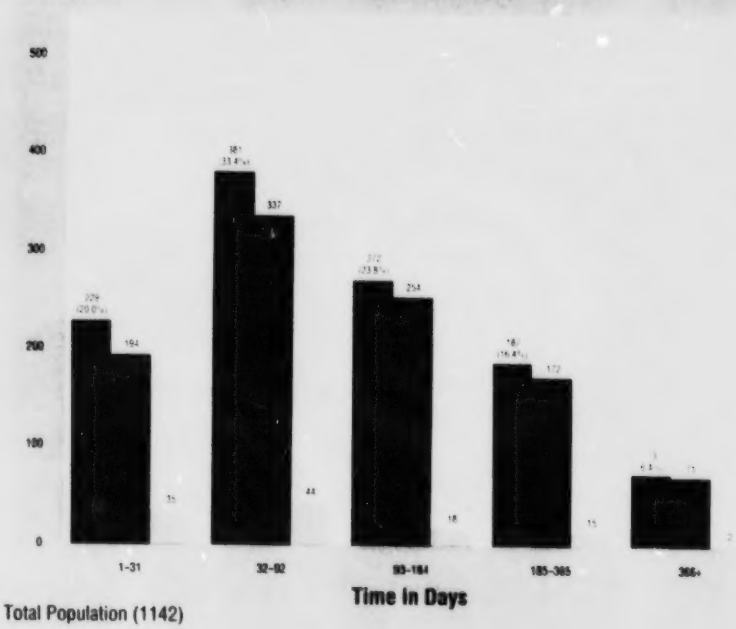
FIGURE 6

YOUNG OFFENDERS RELEASED FROM ALBERTA YOUNG OFFENDER FACILITIES

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1988 TO MARCH 31, 1989

Admissions*

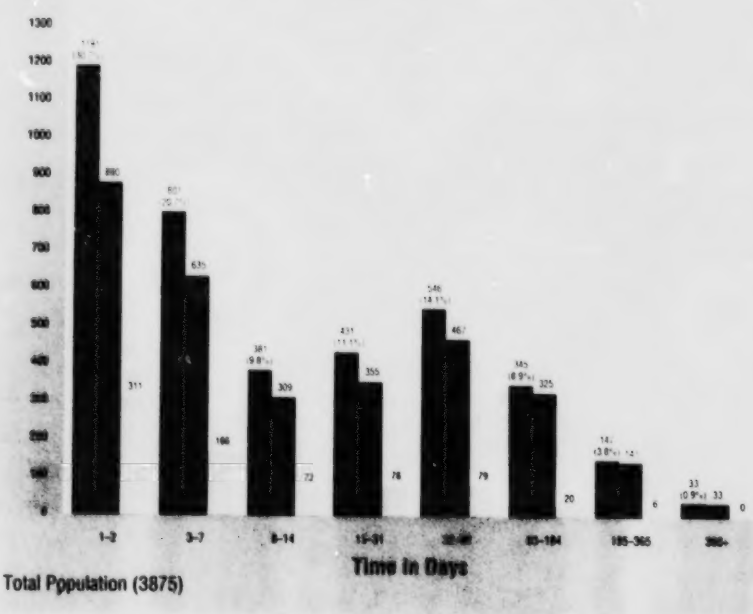
Figure 6a Aggregate Sentence



Total Population (1142)

Releases

Figure 6b Length of Time in Custody for all Offenders



Total Population (3875)

LEGEND

TOTAL

MALE

FEMALE

* Excludes Remanded Cases

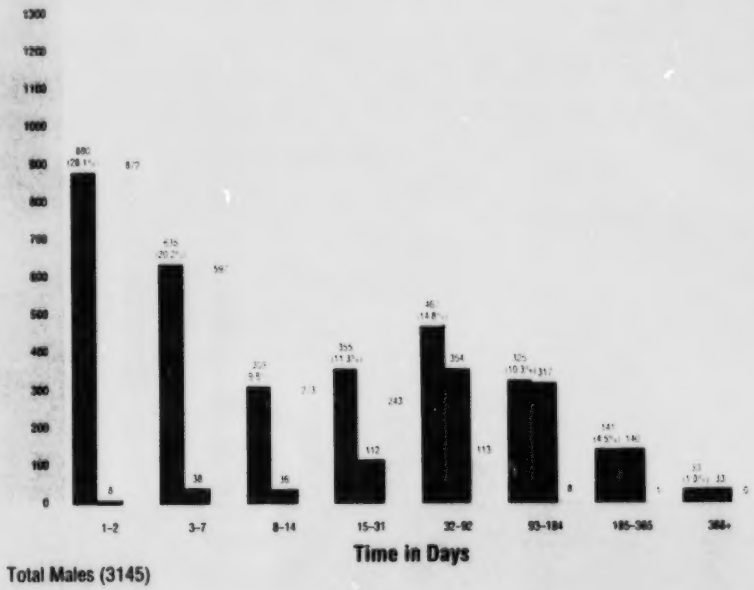
Source: CoMIS

FIGURE 6 (cont.)

YOUNG OFFENDERS RELEASED FROM ALBERTA YOUNG OFFENDER FACILITIES

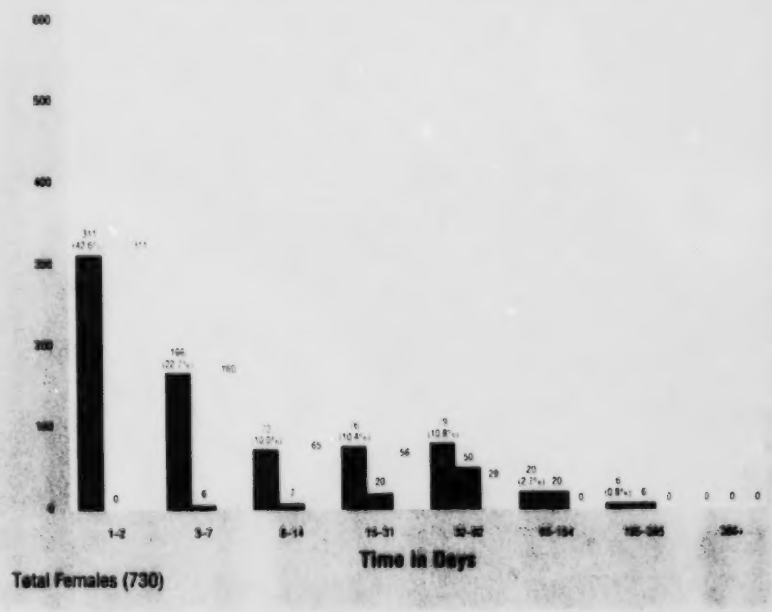
DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1988 TO MARCH 31, 1989

Figure 6c Length of Time in Custody for Male Offenders



Total Males (3145)

Figure 6d Length of Time in Custody for Female Offenders



Total Females (730)

LEGEND

TOTAL

SENTENCED

REMANDED

Source: CoMIS

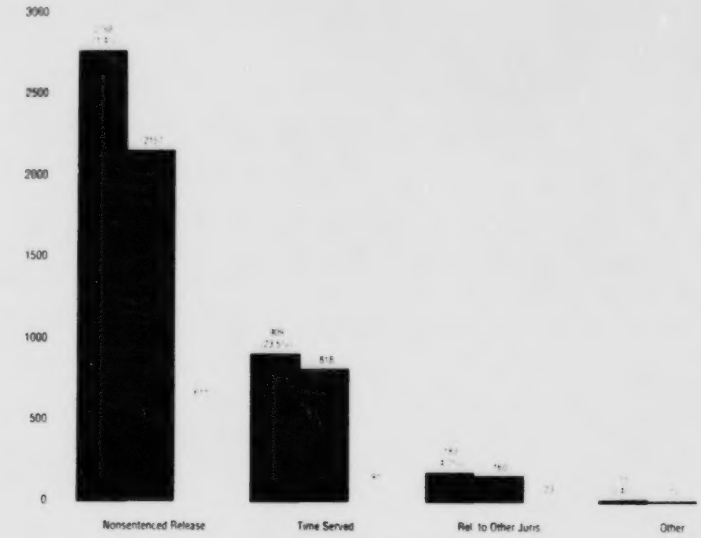
FIGURE 6 (cont.)

YOUNG OFFENDERS RELEASED FROM ALBERTA YOUNG OFFENDER FACILITIES

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1988 TO MARCH 31, 1989

Releases

Figure 6e Status Upon Release



Total Population (3875)

LEGEND

TOTAL

MALE

FEMALE

Source: CoMIS

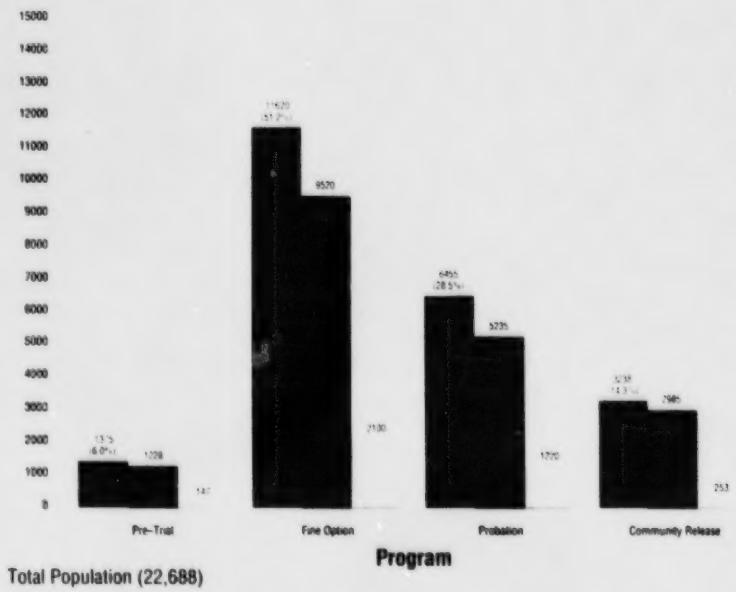
FIGURE 7

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS:

Adult and Young Offenders

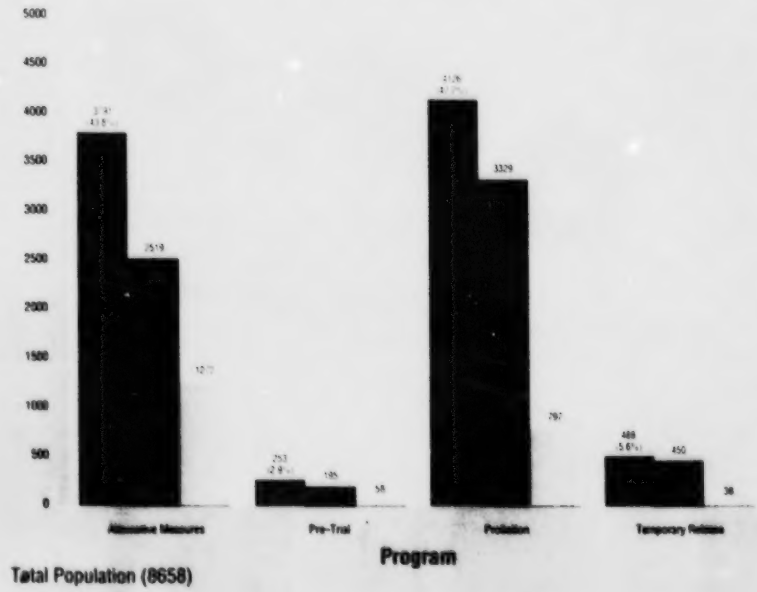
DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1988 TO MARCH 31, 1989

Figure 7a New Cases by Program Adult Offenders



Total Population (22,688)

Figure 7b New Cases by Program Young Offenders



Total Population (8658)

LEGEND

TOTAL

MALE

FEMALE

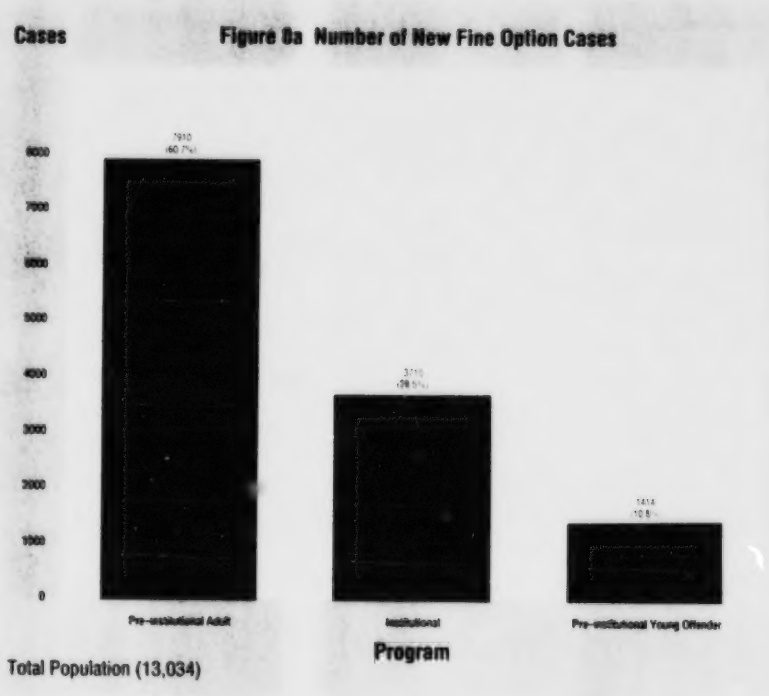
Source: Workload Statistical Reports

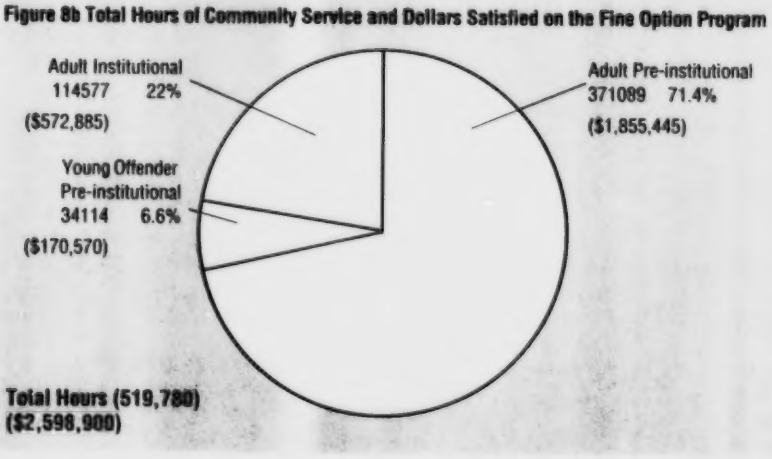
FIGURE 8

FINE OPTION PROGRAM:

Adult and Young Offenders

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1988 TO MARCH 31, 1989





LEGEND

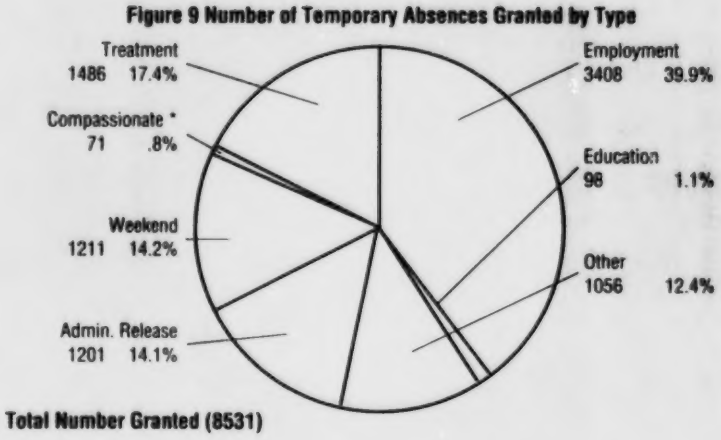
FINE OPTION

Source: Workload Statistical Reports

FIGURE 9

TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM:

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1988 TO MARCH 31, 1989



* Leave to attend serious family matter

Source: Temporary Absence Program

FIGURE 10

PAROLE:

Adult Offenders

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1988 TO MARCH 31, 1989

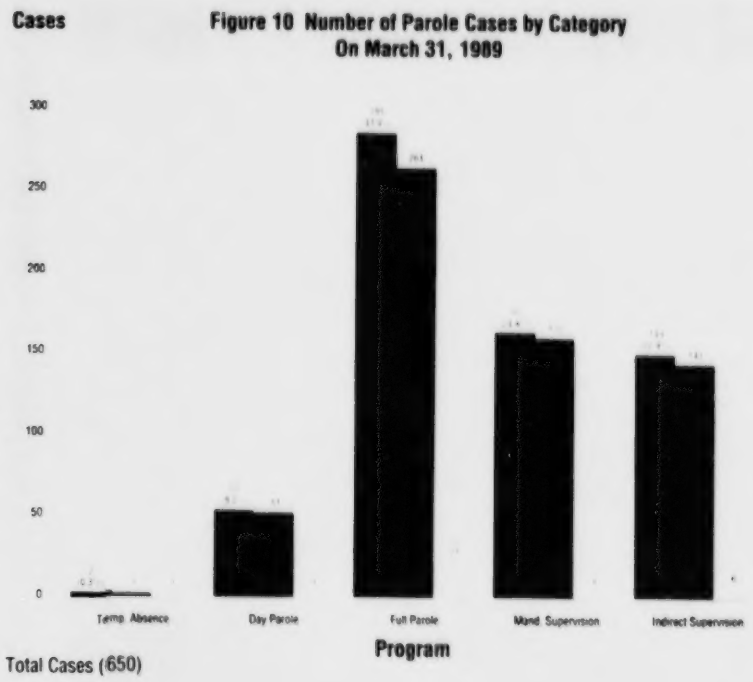


Figure 10 Number of Parole Cases by Category On March 31, 1989

Total Cases (650)

LEGEND

TOTAL

MALE

FEMALE

Source: Workload Statistical Reports

LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

ERHART HAHN, Director

LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

The Law Enforcement Division is responsible for the administration of the Police Act (Chapter P.12.01, 1988), the Private Investigators and Security Guards Act (RSA 1980), and firearms control legislation. While discharging these responsibilities, the Division maintains a close working relationship with police services, municipal police commissions, private investigation and security guard agencies, provincial and federal government departments and agencies, as well as the general public.

POLICE ACT

A new Police Act for Alberta was proclaimed July 21, 1988. The new Act was developed to meet the changing social and financial conditions in Alberta that have altered the nature of policing. For instance, there is a greater public interest in and demand for community-based policing that can be tailored to meet specific local policing needs.

Following is a summary of the major changes contained in the new Act.

1. Requirement to Provide for Policing

- Rural areas continue to be policed by the RCMP under the Provincial Policing Agreement at no direct cost to the municipalities. However, rural areas may now choose to enhance their policing services through a variety of options, including forming their own police service.

- The population threshold above which an urban municipality is required to provide for its own policing was raised from 1500 to 2500.

2. Options for Policing

- Previously municipalities had only two options when required to provide for their own policing: an RCMP contract or a municipal police service. Five options now exist:

  1) RCMP contract.

  2) A municipal police service.

  3) A regional police service arrangement.

  4) A contract with another municipality for policing.

  *5) A cost-sharing agreement with the Province for policing by the provincial RCMP.

  *Option 5 is available only to towns with a population of less than 5000. Rural areas and towns with fewer than 2500 residents can use this provision to enhance the level of policing that they received under provincial policing.

3. Roles of Municipal Councils, Police Commissions, Chiefs of Police

- The new Police Act clarified the roles of municipal councils, police commissions and police chiefs. The commissions give policy direction to the Chiefs of Police while they manage the police service on a day-to-day basis.

- Police commissions serve to insulate the police service from political interference while providing public supervision of the police. Commissions provide municipal councils with an annual plan specifying the level of service and budget. The council approves the overall budget request and it is the commission's responsibility to administer this budget.

4. Public Accountability of Police and Special Constables

- The Law Enforcement Appeal Board was renamed the Law Enforcement Review Board and was given an expanded role in monitoring public complaints against the police.

- A formal procedure was established for handling public complaints about police policies and practices. Previously, the Act specified only a procedure for handling complaints concerning the misconduct of individual police officers.

- Police are required to inform a public complainant of the reasons a complaint was found to be unsubstantiated or of any action taken as the result of a complaint. A public complainant can appeal to the Law Enforcement Review Board.

- Employers of special constables are required to have in place complaint handling and disciplinary procedures.

5. Special Situations

- The Solicitor General can make exemptions to the Act to meet special needs. An example of a special need situation is the development of a tribal police force for policing an Indian reserve.

LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

POLICING SERVICES

Policing services are provided by the RCMP, the Louis Bull Band, which has its own police service, and nine municipal police services: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Camrose, Lacombe, Redcliff, Taber, and Coaldale.

The nine municipal police services and one tribal police service comprise 2428 police officers and 778 support staff. They provide service to more than one-half the population of Alberta. Sixty-one urban municipalities, comprising approximately 20 percent of Alberta's population, have contracted with the RCMP for policing services. Under these municipal contracts 574 police officers and 193 support staff are employed.

Policing in towns under 2500 and in rural Alberta is provided by the RCMP under contract to the province. More than 1000 police officers and 185 support staff in 110 detachments and 40 highway patrol units provide police services to rural Alberta. The population policed comprises 24 percent of the province's population. Approximately 206 personnel are dedicated to full-time traffic enforcement.

The RCMP also engage 450 auxiliary peace officers to assist regular police officers in the event of a disaster or other emergency. Auxiliary officers are appointed Special Constables and have full peace officer authority while accompanied by a regular member of the RCMP. The province provides extra funding for uniforms and equipment. These personnel contributed about 80,000 hours during 1988, while training and patrolling with RCMP officers to maintain a state of readiness.

NATIVE POLICING

The Law Enforcement Division has been working with the RCMP and the leaders of several Indian reserves to assist in improving policing services to meet the unique needs of Indian people.

The Louis Bull Band established a fully-empowered police service on May 1, 1987. They receive, when requested, special technical assistance from the RCMP on complex or serious policing matters. The Solicitor General Staff College provides training to members of the Louis Bull Tribal Police.

The Division has been assisting the Blood Indian Band to develop full policing service to be composed of Native Constables who report to Band Council through a Police Commission. Thirteen band constables commenced a four-month training program at the Solicitor General Staff College in January 1989. A six-month field training program with the RCMP will commence in June 1989 with the Native police department expected to assume full policing responsibility in 1990.

Another 15 Indian bands employ 55 band constables who are appointed Special Constables with authority to enforce portions of the Indian Act and specific provincial statutes on the reserves. Several band constables are active in crime prevention and youth programs. The Department of Indian Affairs also provides financial support for band constables to receive orientation training from the Alberta RCMP training section. In addition, By-law Officer training is available through the Department of Advanced Education. Band constables supplement, but do not replace, the policing services provided by the RCMP.

The RCMP Indian Special Constable Program, also known as the 3B Program, has an authorized strength of 46 positions, stationed in 26 detachments. The province pays 54 percent of the cost of the program, with the Department of Indian Affairs paying the remaining 46 percent. During 1988, the 46 positions were fully utilized, indicating a high degree of acceptance of the program. Some of these special constables have qualified to become regular members of the RCMP.

RCMP work stations have been established at approximately 26 Indian reserves, to permit the RCMP to work closely with tribal constables and to address law enforcement and local crime problems. This initiative will promote improved police relations with the Native people.

CRIME STATISTICS

In 1988, there were 3.9 percent more Criminal Code offences reported to police than in 1987. A 9.9 percent increase in minor Criminal Code offences was primarily responsible for this growth in Criminal Code offences. The number of violent offences increased 9.7 percent while the number of property offences remained virtually unchanged with a 0.7 percent increase in the number of offences reported.

In addition to the increase in Criminal Code offences, there was also an increase in drug offences. In 1988, there were 15.2 percent more drug offences reported to police than in 1987. Other federal offences declined 46.5 percent and

provincial offences declined 0.6 percent. Municipal by-law offences increased 3.3 percent.

POLICE TRAINING

The Law Enforcement Division, through the Solicitor General Staff College, continues to offer police officer recruit training to the smaller police forces. Additionally, certain specialized courses are provided to all police services. The Division also assists smaller police services by providing training grants for courses not available at the Solicitor General Staff College.

A new basic training course for special constables was developed and will be offered during 1989/90.

LAW ENFORCEMENT REVIEW BOARD

The Law Enforcement Review Board provides an independent means for reviewing public complaints concerning police conduct, and for appeals by police officers from disciplinary action. Mr. Justice S.V. Legg is the present chairman with Mr. D.M. McDonald and Mr. Les Thirlwell as board members. During 1988/89, 23 appeals were brought before the board.

COURT AND PRISONER SECURITY BRANCH

This branch provides court security and prisoner escort services to the Provincial Court, Court of Queen's Bench and Court of Appeal in Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat and Red Deer. Effective April 5, 1988, the service was provided to the Provincial Courts in Calgary and Edmonton, and expanded to other Provincial Court locations in October 1988. The service will be expanded to Court of Queen's Bench and Court of Appeal on April 5, 1989. The primary reason for establishing the service is to release experienced police officers from this responsibility and to permit them to be redeployed to more pressing law enforcement matters.

CRIME PREVENTION

The Law Enforcement Division continues to act as a facilitator and coordinator to Albertans for Crime Prevention. This group represents a partnership between police services and communities across Alberta. It operates on the belief that legitimate solutions to community crime problems are best addressed at the local level. Albertans for Crime Prevention and the Police Crime Prevention Committee have amalgamated many of their efforts. The latter, however, continues to meet separately to advise on police-oriented crime prevention programs for province-wide promotion.

The Law Enforcement Division has directed its activities toward the establishment of local crime prevention committees. The Division, along with the Calgary Police Service, sponsored and hosted the 1988 annual meeting of Albertans for Crime Prevention during Crime Prevention Week. It was attended by 300 delegates from across Alberta. The provincial theme adopted for the crime prevention activities was "You Hold The Key." The Division also produces an annual newsletter, "PERSPECTIVES: An Overview of Crime Prevention Activities in Alberta" for police and volunteers involved in crime prevention activities.

Some of the crime prevention activities pursued by Albertans for Crime Prevention and Alberta police services are:

- Neighbourhood Watch
- Block Watch
- Municipal Crime Prevention Committees
- Home Security
- Operation Identification
- Block Parent
- Vandalism
- Auto Theft
- Credit Card Fraud
- Range Patrol
- Bike Check
- Senior Power
- Operation Provident
- Rural Crime Watch
- Crime Stoppers

In addition, police officers provide lectures on the following topics:

- Residential Security Inspection
- Child Abuse and Safety
- Drugs and Alcohol
- Shoplifting
- Robbery Prevention

The Law Enforcement Division administers a crime prevention film library containing 66 titles. In addition, the following pamphlets and workbooks are produced and revised regularly:

- Residential Security
- Mind Your Business
- Stop Vandalism
- Ski Check
- Arrest Arson
- Personal Safety: A Guide to Sexual Assault Prevention
- The Story of Watchdog and Rubi
- A Guide for Parents

LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

In 1988, special emphasis was placed on working with Native communities in Alberta. The Department is working with Native Counselling Services of Alberta and other organizations to provide structured youth programs in several northern Native communities. These programs rely heavily on a Native heritage theme in attempting to deal with problems such as alcohol and drug abuse in Native communities. A crime prevention concert tour, "Let Only the Good Spirits Guide You," was brought to 30 northern Native communities. Hosted by the RCMP and sponsored by the Department, this tour highlighted the commitment to provide Native communities with the opportunity to develop approaches to crime prevention which recognize their heritage and customs.

CHECKSTOP

Checkstop, which began in 1973, is a combined enforcement-education program designed to remove impaired drivers from the highways. The educational component is aimed at changing public attitudes toward drinking and driving through the use of publicity emphasizing its inherent dangers and consequences. The enforcement entails Police conducting roadside vehicle checks throughout the province. During 1988, 380,944 vehicles were checked at Checkstop locations. This resulted in 1769 24-hour suspensions and 3326 Impaired Driving charges.

A much higher profile province-wide Checkstop campaign was initiated in 1988. This more visible program involved an increase in police roadside Checkstop activity, increased publicity, the use of Mobile Alcohol Testing vans in Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge, and the supply of 12 Checkstop mini-vans to municipal police services and the RCMP. This campaign was a joint venture between the Alberta Association of Chiefs of Police and the Department of the Solicitor General.

The Law Enforcement Division also participates on the Impaired Driving Countermeasures Committee to design an Alberta government response to impaired driving.

SPECIAL CONSTABLE APPOINTMENTS

The Solicitor General, as noted earlier, has authority under the Police Act, to appoint Special Constables for special enforcement purposes. Most Special Constable appointments fall into one of the following three categories:

- Employees of the Province of Alberta charged with enforcing specific statutes, such as fish and wildlife statutes
- Employees of municipalities or Indian bands, who are granted specific enforcement powers to meet special needs in those areas
- RCMP auxiliary Special Constables.

At present there are approximately 1500 Special Constable appointments in Alberta.

PRIVATE INVESTIGATORS AND SECURITY GUARDS ACT

Under the Private Investigators and Security Guards Act, the Department is responsible for the licensing and regulation of the contract security and private investigation industry. During 1988/89, 4210 private investigation and security guard agency and agent licenses were issued.

LOCKSMITHS

Under section 353 of the Criminal Code, the Department of the Solicitor General is responsible for issuing locksmith licences. Two hundred and forty-seven licenses were issued during the fiscal year. There are approximately 1400 locksmiths currently licensed in Alberta.

DESIGNATION OF QUALIFIED TECHNICIANS/ ANALYSTS

Section 254(1) of the Criminal Code provides for the designation of analysts and qualified technicians by the Solicitor General of Alberta to analyze blood samples, and to take breath and blood samples of persons suspected of impaired driving. During the last fiscal year, 95 such designations were issued to various police forces and provincial government departments. There are approximately 1400 such designations in effect. As well, nurses, certified technicians and laboratory technologists are issued group designations.

FIREARMS CONTROL

The Chief Provincial Firearms Officer (CPFO) is responsible for the administration and coordination of all firearms control programs in Alberta, as required by the Criminal Code.

The CPFO issues all Firearms and Ammunition Business Permits. Police agencies issue Firearm Acquisition Certificates (FAC) and inspect businesses which are authorized to handle firearms. Monthly reports are submitted by police agencies in Alberta to the CPFO.

During the fiscal year, 25,190 applications for FACs and 925 applications for Firearms and Ammunition Business Permits were processed in Alberta.

Alberta continued to take a leading role in encouraging the Federal Government to amend its legislation so that converted military semi-automatic weapons cannot be imported into Canada.

LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS

During the 1988/89 fiscal year, $28,805,390 was distributed in unconditional law enforcement grants to all urban municipalities which have their own police service or have entered into an RCMP municipal policing contract. This represents a one percent increase over the previous year.

The Division also administers the following grants.

Police Building Grant

The Alberta Government provides assistance for the construction of new police facilities or renovations to existing police buildings. During 1988/89 no applications were received.

Liquor Control Subsidy

This subsidy is paid to those urban municipalities which, under the authority of the Liquor Control Act, detain in their own lock-up facilities persons found intoxicated in a public place. Expenditures amounted to $98,749 during the 1988/89 fiscal year.

Training Grants

The Division provides funds to assist smaller police services in providing staff with specialized police training courses. Up to 50 percent of training costs may be subsidized under the program. During 1988/89, $20,895 was provided to these smaller police services.

Summer Village Policing Subsidy

Summer villages employing special constables to provide additional enforcement during the period May 15 to November 15 are reimbursed $500 per month. Grants totalling $47,000 were made in 1988/89.

MOTOR VEHICLES DIVISION

HANS HELDER, Acting Assistant Deputy Minister

MOTOR VEHICLES DIVISION

The principal responsibilities of the Motor Vehicles Division, which are specified in the Motor Vehicle Administration Act, the Off-Highway Vehicle Act and their respective regulations, include operator licensing, vehicle registration and the counselling of high risk and problem motorists. The Motor Vehicle Administration Act also confers authority on the Alberta Solicitor General and/or the Registrar of Motor Vehicles to:

- prohibit an individual from obtaining a driver's licence and/or a vehicle registration certificate
- suspend the driver's licence and/or vehicle registration certificate of a high risk motorist
- refer a problem driver to a driver rehabilitation course/program
- liaise with law enforcement agencies across Alberta through the provision of timely and accurate information on both motorists and motor vehicles.

In addition to these functions, the Division is authorized under the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Act and its regulations to administer the operation of the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Fund.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The Motor Vehicles Division consists of:

- the Divisional headquarters, which is based in Edmonton and comprises two specialist program and policy development branches (namely, Management Services and Driver Management) together with Program Services
- Client Services, which are distributed within two regions (namely Northern and Southern Alberta) with headquarters in Edmonton and Calgary respectively
- an extensive network of Motor Vehicles Division and privately-operated licence issuing offices, which provide service delivery throughout Alberta.

HEAD OFFICE OPERATIONS

In operational terms, the constituent branches of the Motor Vehicles Division's Head Office perform the following functions:

Management Services Branch

Management Services is principally responsible for:

- the development and analysis of divisional policy, together with research and program reviews of the operational areas of the Motor Vehicles Division
- the administration of the technical and operational requirements of the Motor Vehicles System (MOVES), an information retrieval database which is built around the "single client" and "single vehicle" concepts, and which commenced operation during the 1984/85 fiscal year
- the provision of management information within the Division, and the co-ordination of legislation matters between the Motor Vehicles Division and the Legislative Counsel Office of the Attorney General's Department.

Driver Management Branch

The Driver Management Branch was established during the 1986/87 fiscal year in order to integrate all aspects of driver management (i.e. driver education, assessment and enforcement) into a single coherent strategy designed to improve driver safety in the province. In this regard, the use of remedial and enforcement programs for problem motorists, together with innovative methods in dealing with the problem of impaired driving, and a diverse variety of public awareness and educational programs, is intended to foster a greater measure of driving safety on Alberta's highways.

In practical terms, these measures are undertaken by the Branch's three units:

1. Driver Licence Enforcement Unit is responsible for:
   - the maintenance and continual updating of driver licence conviction and suspension records
   - the suspension and reinstatement of operator licences and vehicle registration certificates
   - the issuance of driving abstract information and court certificates to interested public and law enforcement authorities respectively.

2. Driver Assessment Unit is responsible for:
   - the identification and counselling of problem drivers
   - the review and monitoring of driving records of problem motorists
   - the detection and apprehension of suspended drivers from other jurisdictions who illegally apply for drivers' licences and/or vehicle registration certificates in Alberta (i.e. the Suspended Driver Apprehension Program)
   - the maintenance of accurate and up-to-date driver history records.
3. Driver Education Unit is responsible for:
   - the licensing of driver training schools
   - the development and monitoring of driver training curricula
   - the monitoring of driving instructor training courses and driver testing programs
   - the enforcement of defensive driving course standards
   - the review and update of the Driver Licence Information Handbook.

Program Services Branch

The principle functions of the Program Services Branch include the administration of the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Fund and the prorating of vehicle licensing fees for interprovincial and international carriers.

1. The Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Fund provides assistance to those Albertans who sustain personal injury or property damage from motor vehicle accidents in the province which involve an uninsured owner/operator or another unidentified motor vehicle. Those who qualify may apply for compensation of up to $200,000 from the Fund, the administration of which is governed by the provisions of the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Act.

   During the 1988/89 fiscal year, 4383 claims were submitted to the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Fund, of which 2675 (61 percent) were approved by the Administrator for payment. In addition to his Fund duties, the Administrator is also authorized to cause the removal and disposal of abandoned motor vehicles. All reasonable costs incidental to the removal and storage of a vehicle are paid out of the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Fund.

   During the 1988/89 fiscal year, 1796 abandoned vehicles were processed under the Abandoned Vehicle Disposal Program.

2. The prorating of licensing fees permits the apportioning of motor vehicle registration fees for interprovincial and international commercial carriers. The amount of fees payable in Alberta are calculated in one of two ways: they are based either on the proportion of total kilometers travelled within each jurisdiction in the preceding year, or on the total estimated distance to be travelled during the registration year for which application of registration is made. Prorating therefore provides a means whereby carriers that are engaged in interjurisdictional operations can travel in two or more member jurisdictions for a registration fee approximately equivalent to that charged in their home jurisdiction.

   A new initiative, the Single Application Vehicle Registration Project (SAVR) commenced nationally on July 1st, 1988, now enables commercial carriers to make single service applications which, in turn, allow the Motor Vehicles Division to collect fees on behalf of other jurisdictions. These fees are then prorated back to the jurisdictions in which the business operates. This initiative reduces significantly the amount of paper work required of Alberta-based trucking firms.

REGIONAL OPERATIONS

The primary field operations of vehicle registration, driver testing and driver licensing are organized within two geographical regions (Northern and Southern) with headquarters in Edmonton and Calgary respectively. A total of 11 licence issuing offices are operated by the Motor Vehicles Division in major centres throughout the province, each of which provides driver licence and vehicle registration services to the public.

In addition to the Motor Vehicles Division issuing offices, great reliance is placed upon the private sector in the delivery of programs and services to the public. During the 1988/89 fiscal year, a total of 165 privately operated issuing offices were

under contract to issue vehicle registrations, driver licences and other documents on behalf of the Division.

A Mail-in Vehicle Registration service provides Albertans with the opportunity to re-register their vehicles through the mail rather than doing so in person. As a result, client inconvenience is minimized while, at the same time, maximizing the efficiency of processing renewal applications.

OPERATOR LICENSING

As of March 31, 1989, 1,821,100 Albertans held valid driver licences, an increase of slightly less than one percent from the 1987/88 period. Of the total motoring population, 992,430 (54.5 percent) were male and 828, 670 (45.5 percent) were female. The proportion of males to females in the driving population has remained relatively constant over the past few years.

DRIVER LICENCE EXAMINATIONS

A total of 92,280 road tests and 129,303 written tests were conducted in 1988/89. These examinations are conducted by the Motor Vehicles Division, certain approved industrial establishments and, prior to November, 1988, a number of driving schools in the province.

DRIVER TESTING BY APPOINTMENT

On May 16, 1988, an appointment system for driver road testing was put into effect by the Motor Vehicles Division. The major objectives of this program were to maximize the effective use of driver testing manpower, to improve service delivery to the public, and to reduce government expenditure.

Prior to requesting an appointment, an applicant must initially purchase a road test permit from a Motor Vehicles Division Licence Issuing Office, or from one of the more than 160 private issuing offices in Alberta.

All appointments are made by telephone toll-free through a central booking office in Edmonton, following which a driving test is scheduled at the most convenient location to the applicant. There are over 100 communities throughout the province in which driver testing is conducted.

DRIVER CERTIFICATION PROGRAM

In view of the possible conflict of interest which may exist from driving schools having the capacity to test, screen and evaluate their own students, the Motor Vehicles Division undertook a detailed review of the Driver Certification Program during the 1987/88 fiscal year.

Between April and October, 1988 a total of 20,517 individuals applied for Driver Certification from a privately-operated driving school, of which 14,827 (72.3 percent) passed. Effective November 1, 1988, it was decided that all road testing would be conducted by Motor Vehicles personnel, rather than by driving school evaluators.

INDUSTRIAL CERTIFICATION PROGRAM

The Motor Vehicles Division permits certain associations which are involved in a continuing driver training program for commercial licences (such as the Alberta Truckers Association) to evaluate and certify their employees/ members. During the past fiscal year, the Industrial Certification Program certified 914 of the 1227 applicants (74.5 percent) who applied for such certification.

VEHICLE REGISTRATION

During the 1988/89 fiscal year, 2,211,491 motor vehicle registration certificates were issued by the Motor Vehicles Division. This total represented a modest increase of 1.9 percent over the 1987/88 total.

The Division continued to issue four basic classes of vehicle registration plates, in addition to motor vehicle dealer and antique vehicle plates.

PERSONALIZED LICENCE PLATES

The Personalized Licence Plate program was introduced by the Motor Vehicles Division in May, 1985, and has enabled motorists to purchase plates (originally restricted to the Class 3 category) which have configurations of up to seven characters of their own choice.

As in previous years, the total number of personalized plates increased steadily during 1988/89, with Albertans purchasing them

either for their own use or as gifts for relatives and friends. Plates may be bought for a fee of $165.00 in addition to the annual registration fee for the particular vehicle class.

During the 1988/89 fiscal year, a total of 3810 sets of personalized plates were sold by the Motor Vehicles Division, resulting in approximately 21,800 total sales since the program's introduction.

VEHICLE REGISTRATION FOR DISABLED ALBERTANS

The Disabled Motor Vehicle Registration Program which was introduced in the 1986/87 fiscal year to address the difficulties which confronted the disabled in respect of parking privileges throughout the province, and to assist law enforcement personnel in identifying those vehicles which were illegally parked in stalls specifically reserved for the disabled. Utilization of this program continued to gain momentum during the past fiscal year. The Motor Vehicles Division also continued to produce and distribute disabled vehicle placards for this segment of the motoring public.

Throughout the fiscal year, a total of 16,141 disabled vehicle licence plates and placards were issued by the Motor Vehicles Division. This represents a 44 percent increase over the previous year.

OPERATOR LICENCE AND VEHICLE TRANSACTION SERVICES

During the 1988/89 fiscal year, the 11 Motor Vehicles Division offices together with the Mail-in Vehicle Registration Service undertook 1,930,394 (57.4 percent of the total 3,361,386) operator licensing and vehicle registration transactions.

Excluding the mail-in service, the respective regional offices undertook 1,585,204 driver licence and motor vehicle registration services, with the Southern region accounting for 915,078 (27.2 percent) of total transactions, and the Northern region 670,126 (19.9 percent).

The Mail-in service, which allows owners to register their motor vehicles via the mail, performed 345,190 (10.3 percent) of the total transactions conducted during the fiscal year. This represents 13.8 percent of all vehicle registration transactions.

The various private issuing offices conducted 1,430,992 (42.6 percent) of total driver licence and vehicle registration transactions, with 853,198 (25.4 percent) being undertaken by those issuers located in the Northern region, and 577,794 (17.2 percent) by those in the Southern region of the province.

OPERATOR LICENCE CONVICTION AND SUSPENSION STATISTICS

During the course of the 1988/89 fiscal year, Alberta motorists were convicted of 409,721 motor vehicle related infractions of the Alberta Statutes and the Canadian Criminal Code, an approximate reduction of 6.3 percent from the previous year's statistics. Of this total, 388,841 (94.9 percent) resulted from contraventions of the Alberta's Highway Traffic and Motor Vehicle Administration Acts, while the remaining 20,880 (5.1 percent) were Criminal Code related. By comparison, the corresponding statistics for the 1987/88 fiscal year for provincial and Criminal Code convictions were 414,701 (94.8 percent) and 22,672 (5.2 percent) respectively.

In addition to the conviction figures, a total of 32,445 driver licences were suspended during the 1988/89 fiscal year, a 10.3 percent reduction from the previous year. Of these, 17, 396 (53.6 percent) were Criminal Code (alcohol-related) suspensions, 7284 (22.5 percent) were breaches of the demerit point system, 4791 (14.8 percent) were for administrative reasons, and the remaining 2974 (9.2 percent) were the result of Criminal Code (non-alcohol) suspensions.

The corresponding statistics for the 1987/88 fiscal year, a total of 36,160 driver licence suspensions, consisted of 19,232 (53.2 percent) Criminal Code (alcohol related) suspensions, 8524 (23.6 percent) breaches of the demerit point system, 5679 (16.2 percent) administrative suspensions and 2725 (7.5 percent) Criminal Code (non-alcohol) suspensions.

The number of suspensions in 1988/89 show a reduction in three of the four categories compared to the 1987/88 statistics. A decrease of 9.5 percent occurred for the Criminal Code (alcohol related) suspensions, a reduction of 14.5 percent for the demerit point

suspensions, and 15.6 percent reduction in administrative suspensions. There has been an increase of 9.1 percent for the Criminal Code (non-alcohol) suspensions.

FINES COLLECTION PROGRAM

Progress continued to be made during the 1988/89 fiscal year with respect to the Fines Collection Program, a service which is designed primarily to decriminalize provincial and municipal traffic and parking related offences. The Division received approval to proceed with the implementation phase of the Program by recording all outstanding traffic fines on MOVES. This program withholds driver licences and vehicle registration services until such time as all outstanding fines are paid.

It is anticipated that this administrative sanction will encourage operators and vehicle owners to pay their traffic tickets promptly and through that return a significant amount of revenue to municipalities in a timely fashion.

PROBATIONARY DRIVER LICENCE PROGRAM

On April 11, 1988 the Motor Vehicles Division established a Probationary Driver Licence Program for the province, the objective of which is to provide a system of early intervention to assist drivers in developing and maintaining safe driving habits. Persons applying for an Alberta driver's licence for the first time, regardless of age or class of licence, those wishing to exchange a valid out-of-province licence, or those who have an equivalent of eight or more demerit points or a recent driving conviction under the Criminal Code, are required to hold a Probationary Driver's Licence.

By being differently coloured from the standard driver's licence, this licence clearly identifies a probationary driver when stopped by the police for a traffic violation, and acts as an incentive to new drivers to develop safe driving habits early in their driving career in order to receive a standard licence.

The licence is issued for a five-year period, the first two years of which constitute the probationary driving period. After the completion of the probationary period, a standard driver's licence may then be issued to the successful applicant.

In the event an individual has been convicted of driving infractions, the Program requires that the driver meet certain conditions, such as attending counselling interviews with a Driver Examiner or Driver Counsellor. In addition, the driver may be required to take courses prescribed at the time of the interview. Failure to cooperate or a continuation of serious driving problems will result in licence suspension.

SUSPENDED DRIVER APPREHENSION PROGRAM

The Suspended Driver Apprehension Program, established in the 1986/87 fiscal year, continues to apprehend and prosecute individuals who drive while their operator's licence is suspended. Since the inception of this program 1556 suspended drivers have been convicted of driving while under suspension. Penalties for these people have ranged from fines of up to $2000 to incarceration for up to nine months.

ORGAN DONOR PROGRAM

In 1988, the Motor Vehicles Division conducted a survey regarding the issue of organ donation arising from motor vehicle accident fatalities. The survey determined that while strong support existed for the initiative, members of the public were less enthusiastic in committing themselves to membership of an organ donor program by signing the organ donor card on their driver licence.

In light of these findings, an information campaign was implemented in order to alleviate concerns over organ donation and to indicate the need for such a program. Coinciding with the commencement of organ Donor Week, in April, 1988, the campaign continued throughout the past fiscal year.

THE IMPACT PROGRAM

Approximately 25 percent of Alberta motorists convicted of impaired driving are repeat offenders. In order to deal with these individuals, the Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission (AADAC) developed a 30-hour weekend residential counselling and diagnostic program, commonly known as the Impact Program.

Referrals to the weekend

course are made primarily by the Motor Vehicles Division. At the end of the Impact Program motorists are given a recommended plan for future treatment. Copies of this plan and of the client's status are forwarded to the Motor Vehicles Division and other referral agencies, where applicable. A client's failure to attend the weekend course results in the imposition of an indefinite suspension of their operator's licence.

During the 1988/89 fiscal year, a total of 3025 repeat offenders attended the 30-hour program.

EXCHANGE OF DRIVER AND VEHICLE INFORMATION

Alberta is a member of the Inter-Provincial Record Exchange Project (IPRE); this is an interface linking the Motor Vehicles computer system with other motor vehicle and driver licensing systems throughout Canada. The IPRE computer linkage is used to validate driver licence and vehicle registration information instantaneously for out of province drivers and vehicles being newly licensed in Alberta. Future development of this system will allow for the electronic transfer of driving records and other enforcement data. This concept of sharing electronic data was first developed by Alberta and B.C., and has now been adapted by all the provinces.

LEGISLATION INITIATIVES

The Motor Vehicles Division continued to review its governing legislation throughout the 1988/89 fiscal year. In this regard, the most important issue was the impaired driving problem. To address this matter, the Federal Government revised the Criminal Code of Canada in which stiffer penalties and longer periods of incarceration were imposed against the impaired driver.

In 1988, the Solicitor General announced a broad range of legislative initiatives which would deal severely with impaired drivers and also enhance driving practices in Alberta. These were enacted in the Motor Vehicle Administration Amendment Act, 1988, legislation which focused not only on areas absent from the federal penalties, but also identified mandatory licence suspension periods which are considerably more severe than those instituted by the Government of Canada.

Highlights of this legislation include specific targeting of those persons who are charged and convicted of impaired driving or other alcohol related offences:

1. Driver licence suspension periods for convicted impaired drivers are increased.

   (a) First time offenders now receive a one-year driver licence suspension.

   (b) Second time offenders receive a three-year driver licence suspension.

   (c) Third time offenders receive a five-year driver licence suspension.

   (d) Drivers convicted of impaired driving causing injury or death receive a mandatory five-year licence suspension.

2. Persons who knowingly and willingly permit their vehicle to be driven by any person whose driving privileges have been suspended for impaired driving are subject to a fine of up to $2000.

3. Judges may order the immobilization, seizure or deregistration of a vehicle which is registered to a convicted impaired driver who is more than once convicted of driving while under suspension.

4. Police officers may immobilize or impound a vehicle for a 24-hour period when that vehicle is driven by a person who is impaired or who refuses to provide a breath sample.

5. Convicted impaired drivers may be required to attach an alcohol sensing device to their vehicle for a specified period as a condition of licence reinstatement.

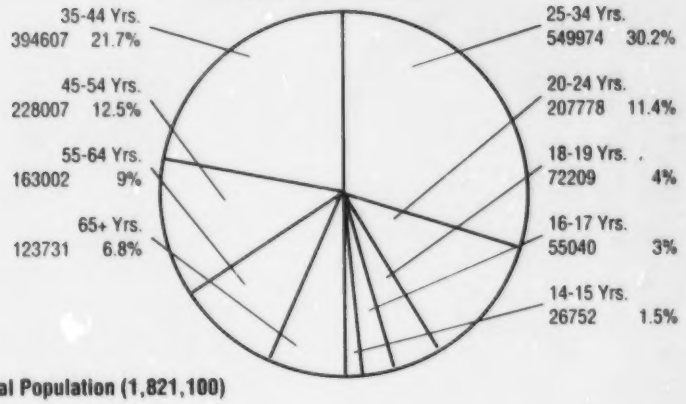
6. The penalty for driving a vehicle without insurance has been increased to a $600 minimum and $2500 maximum in order to deter high risk/high premium drivers from deliberately avoiding buying insurance.

FIGURE 1

DRIVER LICENCES BY AGE GROUP

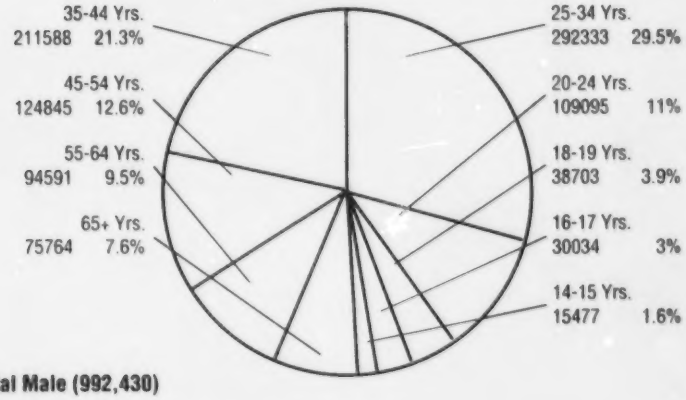
EFFECTIVE MARCH 31, 1989

Figure 1a Total Population



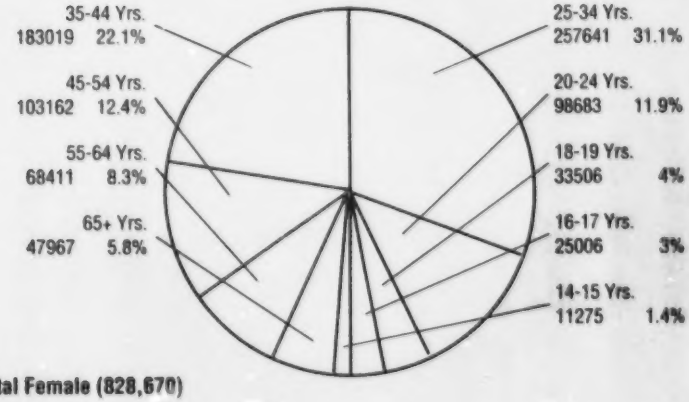
Total Population (1,821,100)

Figure 1b Males



Total Male (992,430)

Figure 1c Females



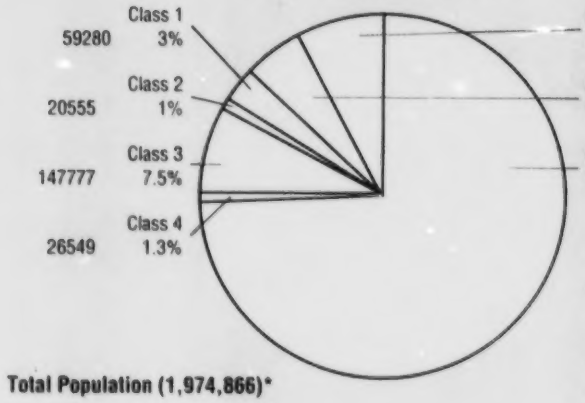
Total Female (828,670)

FIGURE 2

DRIVER LICENCES BY CLASS OF LICENCE

EFFECTIVE MARCH 31, 1989

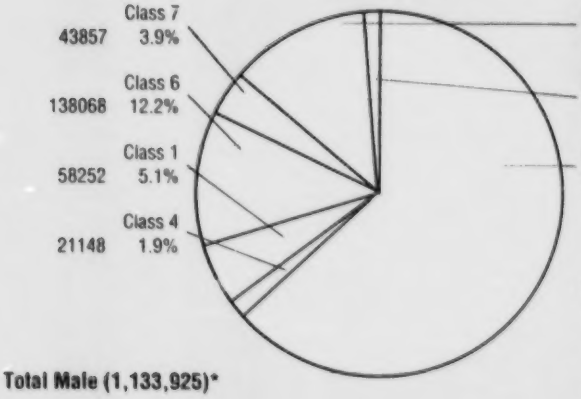
Figure 2a Total Population



Total Population (1,974,866)*

* Total includes 153766 licencees who have acquired more than one class of licence.

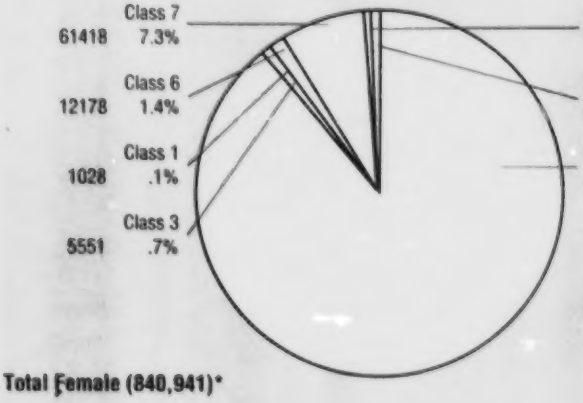
Figure 2b Males



Total Male (1,133,925)*

* Total includes 141495 licencees who have acquired more than one class of licence.

Figure 2c Females

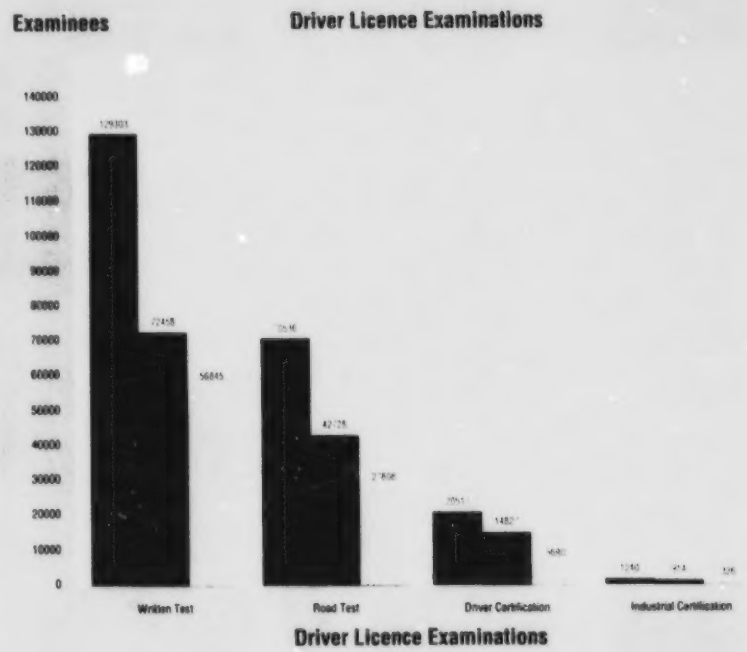


Total Female (840,941)*

* Total includes 12271 licencees who have acquired more than one class of licence.

FIGURE 3

DRIVER LICENCE EXAMINATIONS



LEGEND

TOTAL

PASSED

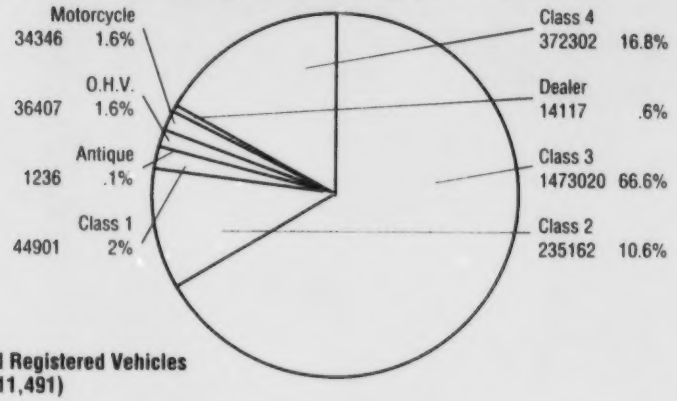
FAILED

FIGURE 4

REGISTERED VEHICLES BY CLASS OF LICENCE PLATE

EFFECTIVE MARCH 31, 1989

Figure 4 Total Registered Vehicles by Class of License Plate



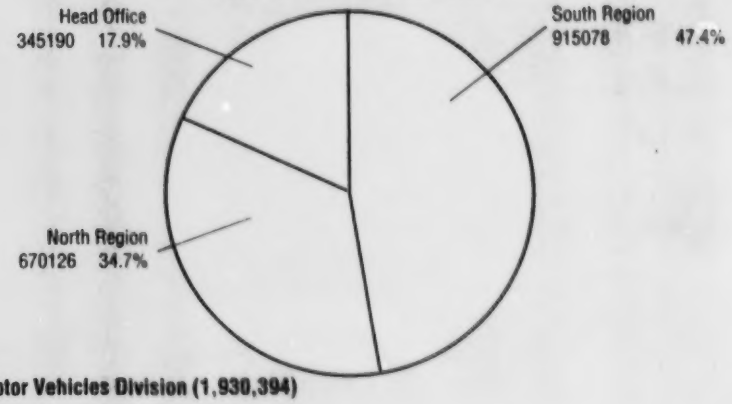
Total Registered Vehicles (2,211,491)

FIGURE 5

DRIVER LICENCE AND VEHICLE TRANSACTION SERVICES BY REGION

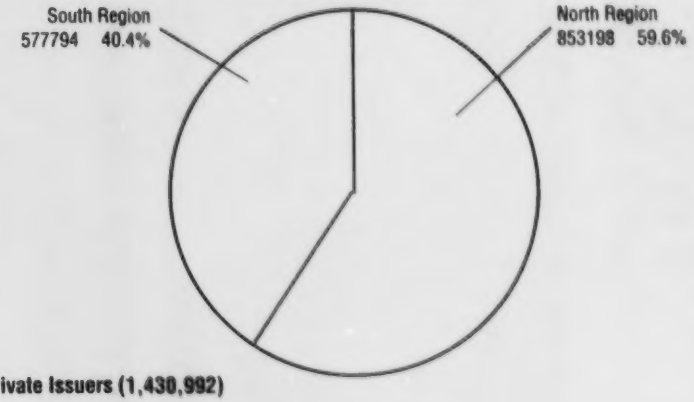
DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1988 TO MARCH 31, 1989

Figure 5a Motor Vehicles Division



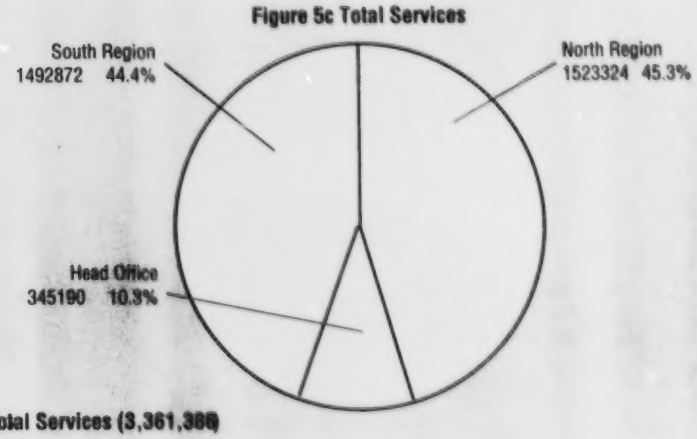
Motor Vehicles Division (1,930,394)

Figure 5b Private Issuers



Private Issuers (1,430,992)

Figure 5c Total Services



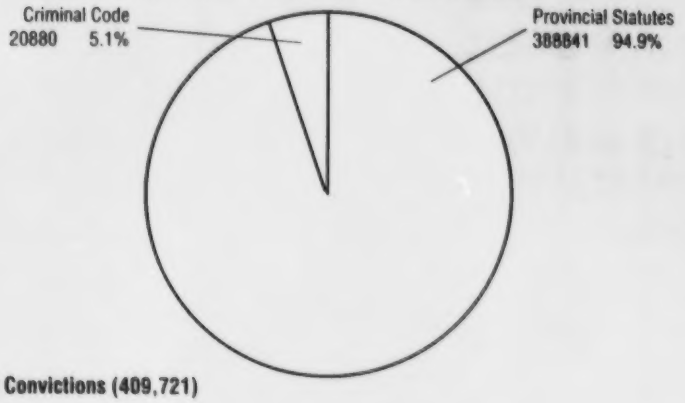
Total Services (3,361,388)

FIGURE 6

DRIVER LICENCE CONVICTION STATISTICS

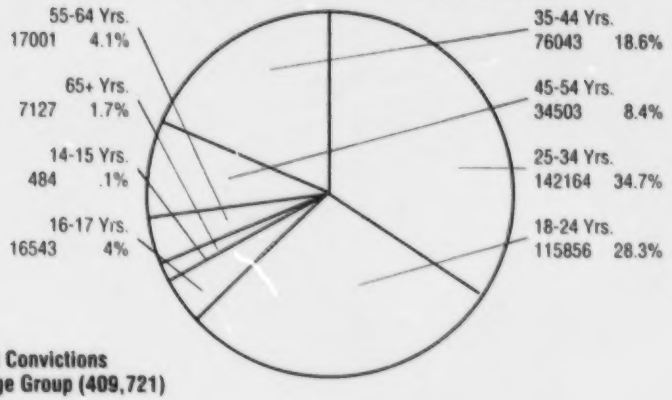
DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1988 TO MARCH 31, 1989

Figure 6a Driver Licence Conviction Statistics



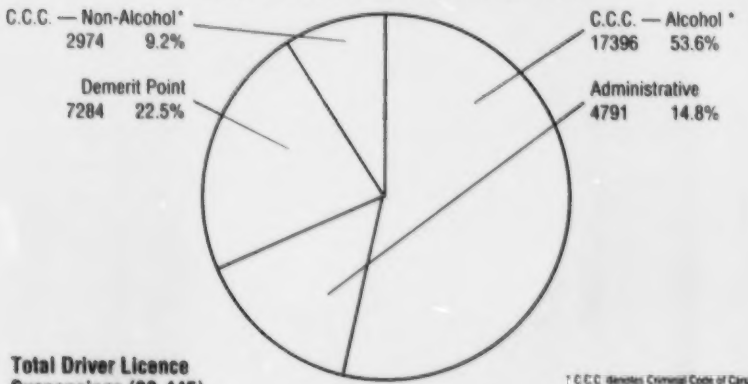
Total Convictions (409,721)

Figure 6b Driver Licence Convictions by Age Groups



Total Convictions by Age Group (409,721)

Figure 6c Driver Licence Suspension Statistics



Total Driver Licence Suspensions (32,445)

*C.C.C. denotes Criminal Code of Canada

Source: MOVES

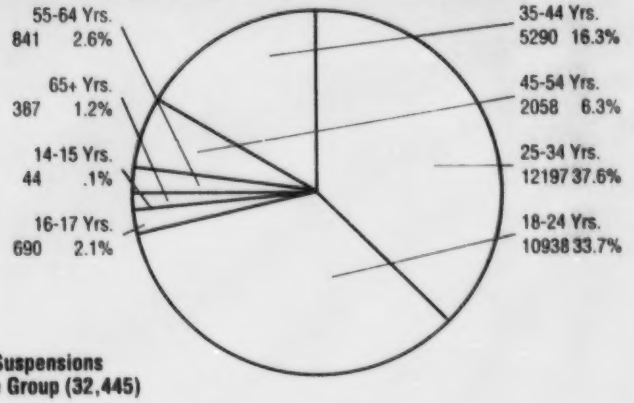
FIGURE 6 (cont.)

DRIVER LICENCE CONVICTION STATISTICS

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1988 TO MARCH 31, 1989

Source: MOVES

Figure 6a Driver Licence Suspensions by Age Group



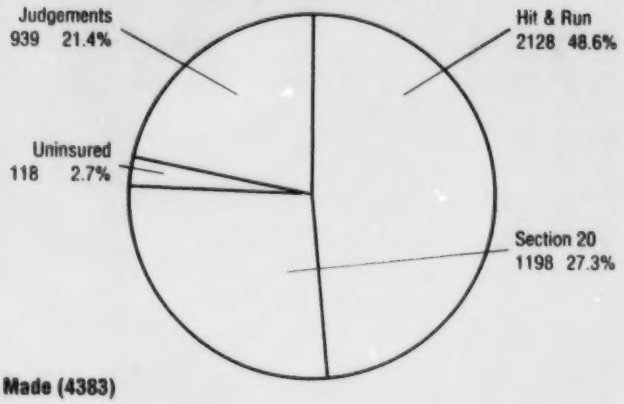
Total Suspensions by Age Group (32,445)

FIGURE 7

CLAIMS UNDER THE MOTOR VEHICLES ACCIDENT CLAIMS FUND

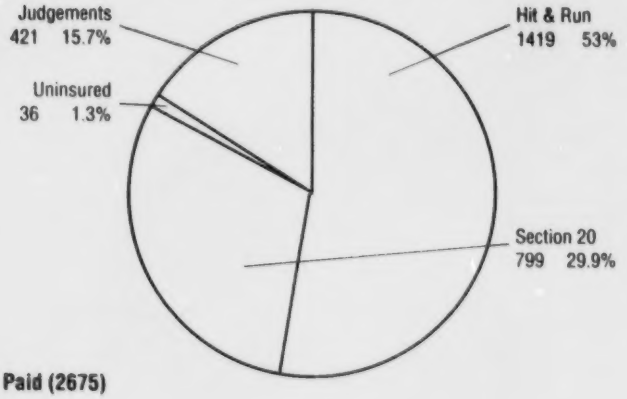
DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1988 TO MARCH 31, 1989

Figure 7a Claims Made



Claims Made (4383)

Figure 7b Claims Paid



Claims Paid (2675)

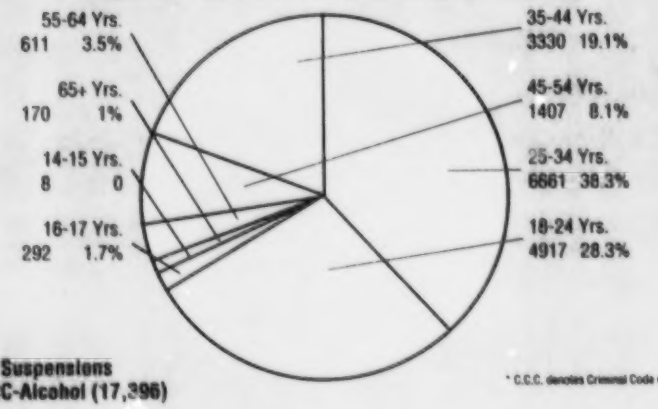
FIGURE 8

CCC — ALCOHOL SUSPENSIONS BY AGE GROUPS

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1988 TO MARCH 31, 1989

Source: MOVES

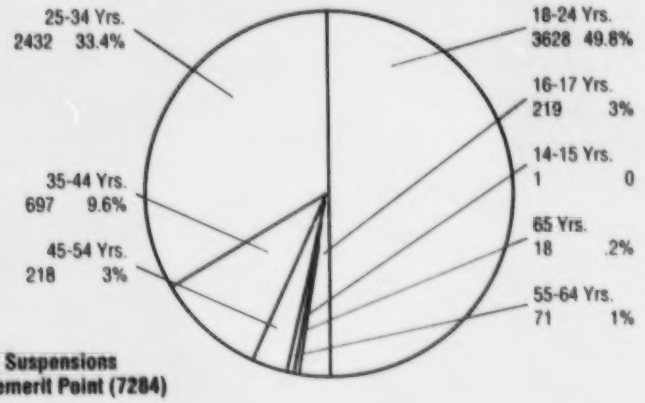
Figure 8a * CCC-Alcohol Suspensions by Age Groups



Total Suspensions by CCC-Alcohol (17,396)

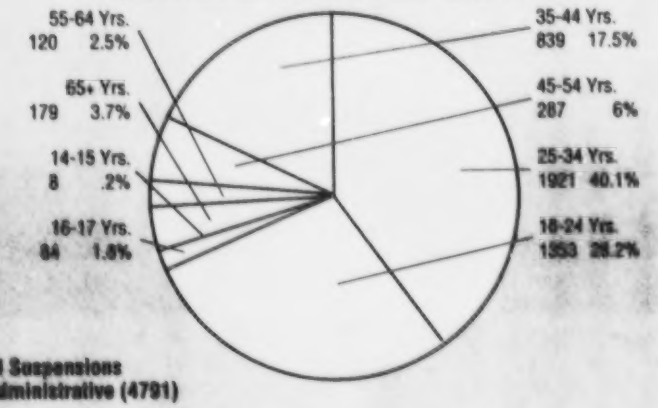
* C.C.C. denotes Criminal Code of Canada

Figure 8b Demerit Suspensions by Age Groups



Total Suspensions by Demerit Point (7284)

Figure 8c Administrative Suspensions by Age Groups

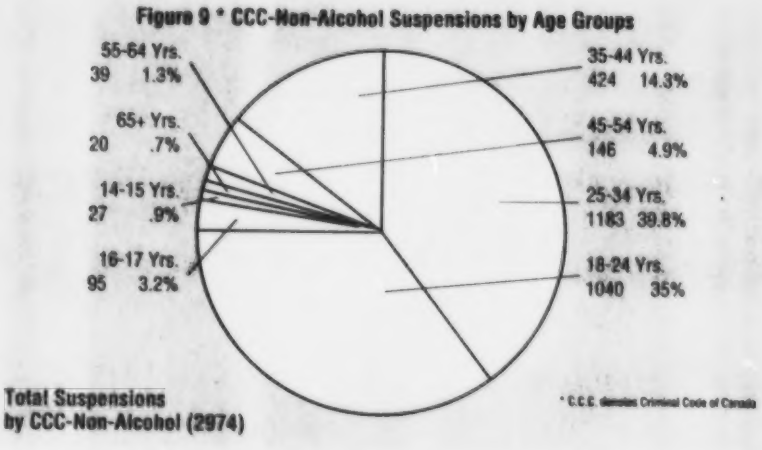


Total Suspensions by Administrative (4791)

FIGURE 9

CCC — NON-ALCOHOL SUPENSIONS BY AGE GROUPS

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1988 TO MARCH 31, 1989



Source: MOVES

ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

AL McGEACHY, Assistant Deputy Minister

SUPPLY AND SUPPORT SERVICES BRANCH

The Supply and Support Services Branch consists of three units:

- Supply and Procurement
- Support Services
- Distribution Centre

Supply and Procurement coordinates the Department's acquisition of equipment, materials, supplies and services according to approved budgets and program guidelines. Through various acts, regulations, Treasury Board minutes and directives, the Supply and Procurement unit, having processed in excess of 18,000 documents, ensures that purchases are cost-effective, timely and within guidelines established by central governing departments.

Fiscal Year Highlights

- Procurement of equipment and supplies required for establishment of a commission of inquiry on policing in relation to the Blood Tribe.
- Negotiated amendments to food services agreements in place at each of the 16 correctional institutions.

Support Services is responsible for coordinating, recording, compiling, maintaining and reporting the Department's fixed assets and its related inventories system. It ensures that all acquisitions and transfers are reported, and that obsolete, surplus or unserviceable assets are disposed of. It is responsible for the security and issue of staff identification cards and the Motor Vehicles Division's camera validation plates. The unit also coordinates for the Department such services as government vehicle rental and maintenance; rental of office equipment and maintenance agreements; all accident claims and losses relating to vehicles and equipment; and the RITE and WATS communications systems.

The **Distribution Centre**, located in southeast Edmonton, is a warehousing operation for storage, handling, and shipping of large volume purchases of departmental supply items.

This facility, comprising 1951 square meters or 21,000 square feet, handles the storage and distribution of all Motor Vehicles Division's licence plates, validation tabs, uniforms for correctional officers and driver-examiners, specialized printed forms used by each program division, along with general operating supplies for the department's offices throughout the province. During 1988/89, there were in excess of 12,000 shipments.

FINANCE OPERATIONS BRANCH

The Finance Operations Branch provides administrative direction and control for the Department's financial affairs as they relate to accounting procedures, processing payroll and vendor payments, receipt and disbursement of trust funds, control of expenditure transactions, and coordinating the development and implementation of financial systems, policies and procedures.

The mandate of the Branch is accomplished through three functional units:

1. **Accounting Services** is responsible for the administration of the processes related to the prompt and accurate payment of vendor accounts; the processing and control of employee and departmental accountable advances; and the accurate and timely recording of transactions and the preparation of financial statements for the Institutional Trust Accounting System, the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Fund, and the Impaired Driving Initiatives Trust Fund.

2. **Payroll and Benefits Administration** is responsible for the administration of the processes related to the prompt and accurate payment of salaries and wages, ensuring that appropriate deductions or contributions are made regarding the various employee benefit plans; the maintenance of employee files for approximately 2,600 salaried and 600 wage employees; and the administration of the employee benefit plans.

3. **Financial Systems and Procedures** is responsible for coordinating the maintenance, development, enhancement, and implementation of the department's financial systems, procedures, and policies; and the ongoing training of departmental staff in the various financial systems in operation.

Fiscal Year Highlights

1. In conjunction with the Correctional Services Division, the Finance Operations Branch

developed and implemented standardized financial procedures for Correctional Centres.

2. It completed and implemented a main-frame Central Wage System. This system replaces the manual records previously maintained and provides relevant historic information, management reporting capabilities and supports processing of wage payments.

3. It consolidated the finance operations that were being performed in the Motor Vehicles Division into the Finance Operations Branch. This included Motor Vehicles Division's accounts payable and the accounting of the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Fund.

4. It established a new regulated "Impaired Driving Initiatives Trust Fund." This included setting up an accounting system, financial controls, and financial reporting.

FINANCIAL PLANNING

The objective of the Financial Planning Branch is to provide sound fiscal management of the department's resources. The branch prepares the departmental estimates of expenditures, subsequent forecasts of expenditures, reports for senior management and controls the transfer of funds within the Department. This branch liaises with Alberta Treasury regarding the budgetary process. All departmental contracts are reviewed and a central contract registry is maintained. The Young Offender Cost Sharing Agreement with the federal government is also administered by this branch.

INTERNAL AUDIT BRANCH

The Internal Audit Branch performs an independent appraisal activity within the Department to assist management in the effective discharge of its responsibilities. The branch is a managerial control system which functions by measuring and evaluating the effectiveness of other controls already in place.

The objective of this branch is to comprehensively audit the management process, operations, financial reports and controls in place to ensure that the department's assets are properly safeguarded, guidelines appropriately adhered to, and resources used in accordance with stated objectives. The branch covers all activities within the department and all activities of organizations funded by the Department.

The branch's responsibilities are approved by the Audit Advisory Committee of the Department. The director reports functionally to the Deputy Solicitor General and the Audit Advisory Committee and has an administrative reporting relationship with the Assistant Deputy Minister of the Administration Division.

On an annual basis, the director performs a risk analysis of departmental functions, programs and projects, and submits an annual audit schedule and revised four-year audit plan for audit committee approval. Special audits/investigations are undertaken when requested by the Audit Advisory Committee, the deputy minister, or any division head. Special reviews undertaken included NCSA, Staff College and others.

The branch introduced the concept of functional reviews and is in the process of expanding the scope of both operational and EDP system audit activities throughout the department.

In addition to issuing an audit report to management responsible for each area reviewed, the Internal Audit Branch also prepares an annual report outlining the various types of audit activities undertaken and summarizing the results of all audit projects for the period and distributes this to the Audit Advisory Committee.

The director liaises with the Office of the Auditor General, Alberta Treasury's Disbursement Control branch and other audit or quality control groups, in order to coordinate audits or evaluations within the Department and avoid duplication or overlap of these activities. Copies of the annual audit schedule, four-year audit plan and annual summary audit report are sent to both these offices.

PERSONNEL BRANCH

Personnel assists line management in the delivery of service to Albertans, through the provision of a human resource program strategically linked to the goals and objectives of the Department. Personnel's major functional responsibilities include recruitment and selection, job evaluation and classification, employee relations, and occupational health and safety.

Recruitment and Selection

Personnel assists line management in fulfilling their staffing needs by providing specialized

knowledge and skill in meeting the technical, administrative and legislative requirements of the staffing process. Staffing activity was similar to the levels of previous years and was highlighted by a successful campaign to recruit staff for the Court and Prisoner Security Branch, Law Enforcement Division.

A major highlight of the year was the delegation of staffing authority on a pilot basis to the Correctional Services Division for staffing of entry level positions in the Corrections Officers, Correctional Service Workers and clerical categories.

There were no major reorganizations during the year; however, job evaluations and classification activities were similar to last year's levels. Activities were centered on updating position descriptions and evaluating position reclassification requests.

A. **Recruitment and Selection**

1. Competitions: 150
   Open – 78
   Limited – 19
   Departmental – 32
   Redeployment – 21

2. Competition Breakdown:
   Management – 24
   Professional/Admin./Technical – 28
   Senior Clerical/Support – 36
   Correction Officer – 26
   Correctional Services Worker – 35
   Driver Examiners – 0
   Trades – 1

3. Entry Level Clerical Referrals – 36

4. Number of Applications Received – 6352
   Number Interviewed – 1426

5. Exemptions from Competition – 427

B. **Job Evaluation and Classification**

1. Position Creations – 181

2. Position Reclassifications – 480

3. Position Updates/No Change – 219

Employee Relations

During the 1988/89 fiscal year, a total of 194 matters were referred to the Employee Relations Unit. Just over 50 percent of these matters resulted in disciplinary action being taken. In addition, 68 grievances filed during the year were handled by the unit, and at year-end five of these grievances were pending hearing and/or decision at Level IV (adjudication) of the grievance procedure.

During the year, the Employee Relations Unit continued to emphasize the training of line managers and supervisors in familiarization with the Employee Relations program and their role within it.

There was major emphasis on attendance management, particularly as it applied to utilization of General Illness and Long Term Disability programs. As the needs of the operating division are unique and distinct to themselves in terms of managing absence, major procedural and process-oriented initiatives are planned for the 1989/90 fiscal year for a department-specific program, as well as participation in the government-wide absence management initiative.

Occupational Health and Safety

The Occupational Health and Safety section continues to focus program activities on reducing the number of disabling accidents and injuries occurring to department employees.

This year saw the introduction of the new legislated Worksite Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS). A training program has been developed and sessions are being arranged to ensure that all employees who are exposed to or work with hazardous materials are fully trained on proper procedures for their safe handling, use and storage.

The safety audit and program evaluation system continued to monitor the overall effectiveness of the Occupational Health and Safety Program, and assisted in accident-reduction through the identification and control of hazards. Joint Worksite Health and Safety Committees continued their efforts in the promotion of employee awareness in health and safety. The Lethbridge Correctional Centre Committee again held its annual health and safety day, extending invitations to all other centres and other government departments. The day was well planned, well presented and very informative.

Overall, the department's accident rate decreased in all areas reducing the number of disabling and medical aid injuries by 11 and 19 respectively, and property damage claims were reduced by 12.

ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

Staff Development and Training

The 1988/89 fiscal year proved to be a year of challenge for College management.

Program emphasis has been in the design, development, coordination and delivery of training courses for the Correctional Services and Law Enforcement Divisions.

A total of 94 successful candidates graduated from the six Correctional Officer Basic Training courses conducted during the year. Eighteen Youth Workers were trained in two programs and nine Unit Officers received training in a combined Youth Worker course. Ten Probation Officers received training from officers across the Province, including Yukon Corrections, Native Counselling Services of Alberta and the Salvation Army.

Emphasis was placed on the priority training areas of Management Training, Suicide Prevention and Native Issues. The College extension and University distant learning program for Correctional Officers and Correctional Service Workers remain active, with approximately 166 staff registrations.

Injury Experience
April 1st, 1988 to March 31st, 1989

Division	Disabling	Medical Aid	Property Damage
Correctional Services	71 (78)	51 (72)	13 (22)
Motor Vehicles	1 (1)	1 (2)	0 (0)
Law Enforcement	1 (0)	7 (4)	0 (0)
Head Office & Admin.	0 (5)	1 (1)	0 (3)
TOTAL	73 (84)	60 (79)	13 (25)

Figures in ( ) are 1987/88

Alberta Solicitor General Staff College
Programs and Bookings
April 1, 1988 to March 31, 1989

	No. of Courses	No. of Trainees	No. of Training Days
Correctional Services	13	176	3095
Law Enforcement	6	212	2396
Motor Vehicles	6	107	224
Other (Department/ Department Related)	69	1365	3344
Other Provincial Departments	62	1294	2371
External Public Sector	29	481	3367
TOTAL	185	3635	14797

SYSTEMS AND INFORMATION SERVICES BRANCH

The Systems and Information Services Division undertakes the analysis, design, implementation and technical support of all departmental, operational and management information systems. The division also responds to information requests from other government departments, external groups and agencies.

In addition, the division is responsible for providing library and records management services to the department.

The use of automated computer systems is wide-spread in the department. Much of the emphasis in past years has been to define and implement systems to support the ongoing operations of the service delivery programs. The Systems division is now completing a multi-year strategy of providing this operational data in a form facilitating more in-depth policy analysis, expanded service delivery control and performance measurement.

The Motor Vehicle, Correctional Services and Law Enforcement divisions now have the technical capability for research and policy analysis using this large bank of operational data.

The computer systems in the Department of the Solicitor General largely operate as a dedicated mainframe processing unit and are supported by a province-wide telecommunications network of microcomputers, terminals and printers in all motor vehicle offices, correctional centres and community corrections offices.

The Systems and Information Services Division carries out its mandate through two branches.

Information Management

This branch is responsible for coordinating the planning of all departmental EDP resources into effective and relevant EDP operational and strategic plans. In addition, this branch undertakes the review of new technologies and their place in the department. This includes office automation and other leading edge technology relevant to effective system design. Feasibility studies of all new system proposals are undertaken by the branch, as well as the post implementation reviews and evaluations of implemented systems. This branch assists user divisions in all aspects of end-user computing as well as coordinating information requests from this department and other external agencies.

The technical specialists in database management and other technical software utilized by the department are assembled in this branch.

Application Support

This branch is responsible for the technical design and building of all automated systems. The branch works closely with the user divisions to effect comprehensive system definitions and the necessary training and testing prior to the implementation of systems. Much of the activity in the branch is undertaken using private sector resources to supplement department staff.

The telecommunications specialists in the branch are responsible for the design and maintenance of the province-wide network. This is a major undertaking as the department uses a diverse set of equipment including microcomputers, minicomputers, terminals and printers throughout the province, all linked to the mainframe computer.

Corrections Projects

Major improvements continued to be made to the Corrections Management Information System (CoMIS). This system provides a central repository of case information on young offenders and adults either in custody or under the supervision of Community Corrections. At the present time, complete case histories are maintained on the computer for all young offenders, together with those adults in custody.

The major database of case information is available to the Policy Research officers in Correctional Services, together with the aggregation of financial and personnel operational data. This allows for a comprehensive information package to be assembled for Correctional Services Management.

The Adult Remand and Correctional Centres, Young Offender Detention Centres and Community Correction Offices all have direct access to the CoMIS system through a province-wide communications network. Over the past years, the use of microcomputers has expanded in the Correctional Services Division to support case management, office administration and financial control functions. A microcomputer-based Offender Test Battery system is in pilot implementation at three Correctional Centres.

In the past year, Temporary Absence and Temporary Release functionality has been fully implemented in CoMIS throughout the province. In addition, improvements were made to the automated Sentence Calculation facilities together with upgrading to the Federal/Provincial Cost Sharing reporting. Changes to the Criminal Code of Canada were also reflected in the casetracking information.

Law Enforcement Projects

Development of the Municipal Police System continued through the year. This system is designed to provide comprehensive operational and administrative support to the smaller Municipal Police units in Alberta. The project is funded by the Department of the Solicitor General with some contribution from the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

An initial review was undertaken for the automation of a Gun Control system to record, control and administer Firearm Certificates issued within the Province of Alberta. It is anticipated that further development of the computer system will take place during the

1989/90 year, incorporating the activities of the RCMP and Municipal Police Forces in the design of an automated Gun Control process.

The introduction of the Court and Prisoner Security Program (CAPS) required expanded access to CoMIS.

Motor Vehicles Projects

The operation of the Motor Vehicle Program continues to be supported to a large extent by the major Motor Vehicle Information System (MOVES). This system was implemented in September 1984 and continues to be recognized as one of the most advanced and comprehensive Motor Vehicle Administration systems in the world.

Enquiries from jurisdictions continue to be received. This past year, delegations from the State of Vermont, U.S.A. and New Zealand received demonstrations of the system in Alberta, while the states of Utah and Arizona received a demonstration of the product in their own jurisdictions through a data communication link-up to Alberta.

The State of Vermont has agreed in principle to purchase the MOVES system. They will utilize MOVES as the basis for the automation of their vehicle and driver licensing procedures, together with the expansion into other aspects of transportation administration. The Department of the Solicitor General undertook a joint project with Vermont to define service and operational enhancements to the MOVES system. The results of this joint study will be implemented in the coming years.

The first stage of the telecommunications link between provinces and territories became operational. This link provides, at this first stage, capabilities for enquiry between jurisdictions of driver and vehicle information in an instantaneous manner. The network centres on a switcher computer installed in Quebec City through which all provincial enquiries are controlled and routed. This is the first stage of a multi-phased project that will ultimately include the data transfer of all driver and vehicle information, including safety, accident and violation information. Also, it is expected the RCMP will utilize this network in conjunction with its own CPIC network.

The final stages of the Single Application for Vehicle Registration (SAVR) automation were implemented. This process streamlines the service capabilities of Motor Vehicles in the registration and licence fee administration for the trucking industry.

The full facilities of the new centralized Driver Testing Appointments system were implemented. These automated facilities now allow for improved scheduling of tests and the more efficient use of driver examiners.

Changes were made to the MOVES system to allow for the introduction of the new Probationary Licence procedures, as well as to lay the foundation for the Restricted Licence initiative. New program initiatives such as these contribute to the continued expansion and utilization of the MOVES system.

In conjunction with Motor Transport Services of the department of Transportation, trucking load permits were incorporated into the MOVES database. Utilizing the comprehensive capacity of MOVES and its province-wide data communication network, the issuing of permits is now a straightforward process through both the Vehicle Inspection Stations and the Motor Transport Services main office in Red Deer.

Due to legislative constraints, the Fines Collection program did not come into effect until November 1, 1989. This facility will utilize the MOVES system to maintain a record of all unpaid moving traffic fines. Payment of these unpaid fines will be requested in conjunction with the renewal of vehicle and operator licences.

Departmental Support Projects

Continued emphasis was placed on utilization of computers to assist in the budgeting and financial control of departmental revenue and expenditure. Through the introduction of micro computers, the budgeting process is now more efficient and streamlined to assist senior executives in the generation and subsequent review of the annual budget.

Improvements were made to the departmental Personnel Information Management System (PIMS). These improvements included the capability to streamline and control the recruitment process in the Department of the Solicitor General and introduce the capability for decentralized recruitment in departmental divisions.

CORPORATE SERVICES DIVISION

ROY BRICKER, Executive Director

CORPORATE SERVICES DIVISION

Corporate Services provides coordination between operating divisions within the Department and with other departments and agencies where major policies or programs are under review.

The Division continues to provide coordination and direction for the Department's capital construction budget. The primary liaison with Alberta Public Works, Supply and Service is through Corporate Services. New correctional facilities which opened during fiscal year 1988/89 include the Edmonton Young Offender Centre and the Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre.

PLANNING AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Planning and Project management coordinates property management functions, which provide for all departmental accommodation requirements, both leased and Crown-owned. All renovation to space as well as space acquisition and maintenance are the responsibility of this branch. Additional responsibilities include the provision of all telecommunications equipment, office furniture, administration of employee parking and staff housing in isolated areas.

Annual coordination is provided in the preparation of the Department's capital budget submission. This involves liaison with the operating divisions in the Department as well as with Public Works, Supply and Services. The total capital budget includes construction projects, land assembly, accommodation and telecommunications, each of which has a separate vote.

The second major focus is to provide consultation to the operating divisions regarding special projects, as well as the coordination of major initiatives which might involve more than one division along with other departments and agencies. These initiatives usually involve a significant program or policy issue for the Department.

Some of the projects completed during the fiscal year were:

- The planning and coordination of the Commission of Inquiry - Policing in Relation to the Blood Tribe, which commenced public hearings May 9, 1989.
- The Payroll and Benefits Administration Review which examined departmental procedures and organizational structure for the delivery of this support program.
- The planning and coordination for the expansion of the Court and Prisoner Security Branch, Law Enforcement Division, to include the Court of Queen's Bench and Court of Appeal, and to integrate the prisoner escorting duties historically provided by the Correctional Services Division.
- The coordination of the Alberta Solicitor General Privatization Review, which examined existing departmental contracts and established policy for future privatization initiatives

IMPAIRED DRIVING PROGRAM

Commencing in fiscal year 1988/89, the Corporate Services Division assumed the coordination of the impaired driving initiatives, in effect or planned, for all divisions. A mandate was also established to research, develop and implement new programs aimed at reducing impaired driving in the province.

Background Research

As a preliminary step to increasing the effort against impaired driving, a review and evaluation of existing impaired driving initiatives in Alberta and throughout North America was completed in June 1988. A catalogue of these initiatives was developed. Communications links also have been established across the country through the National Steering Committee on Impaired Driving. A regular literature review is also completed periodically in order to remain abreast of new impaired driving initiatives and programs.

Additionally, general research was undertaken in order to describe different countermeasures, evaluate their effectiveness and make recommendations regarding the implementation of each initiative. Initial research has allowed the Department to assess the viability of such programs as:

(1) The use of breath alcohol testing devices in licensed establishments

(2) Raising the legal drinking age

(3) Server training programs

(4) Safe Ride Home Programs

(5) Administrative licence suspension

CORPORATE SERVICES DIVISION

Legislative Amendments

The Department of the Solicitor General announced a broad range of legislative initiatives dealing severely with impaired drivers, which will enhance safe driving practices in Alberta. The content of the Motor Vehicle Administration Amendment Act (Bill 26) specifically targeted persons who are charged and convicted of impaired driving or related offences.

A brochure entitled "Alberta Gets Tough On Impaired Drivers" was developed highlighting the legislative changes and issued through motor vehicle registration notices. This process will continue to be used throughout the 1989/90 fiscal year in order to ensure each Alberta driver is made aware of the new legislative initiatives.

The Checkstop Program

- During the 1988/89 fiscal year, 10 Checkstop minivans were provided to municipal police forces across the province and an additional two minivans were provided to the RCMP. These minivans served as 'moving billboards' to remind the public about the Checkstop program. The Checkstop vans have been used at Checkstop locations, shopping malls and schools across the province.

- Three Checkstop Mobile Breath Alcohol Testing Vans were provided to the cities of Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge. These vans allow the police to conduct roadside breathalyzer tests.

- In support of a year-round Checkstop program, a billboard advertising campaign was launched which incorporated the slogans "The Heat Is On" (May–July 1988), "Sooner Or Later You Will Be Stopped" (Aug–Oct 1988), and "The Party's Over" (Nov to Jan 1989). The purpose of the campaign was to increase public awareness of the Checkstop program. The billboard campaign was done in conjunction with newspaper advertising across the province.

- Checkstop advertising boards appeared on buses in the cities of Edmonton, Calgary, Medicine Hat, and Lethbridge.

- Checkstop banners, developed in 1988, were placed on overpasses in Edmonton and Calgary and on major provincial highways

- Portable displays were developed so police could make presentations in schools, shopping malls and other public areas in the province.

- In a cooperative effort with the major police agencies and the RCMP, the Department funded police coordinators who specialize in developing enforcement programs to combat impaired driving in their local areas and to advise the Department on new enforcement initiatives. Coordinators were hired in Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat and for the RCMP.

Vehicle Immobilization

Mechanical vehicle immobilization refers to the attaching of a wheel locking device to a motor vehicle. Often referred to as a "Denver Boot," it consists of a clamp and a hub. The clamp holds the tire, while the hub cover prevents access to the lug nuts, making it difficult to remove the wheel.

A pilot mechanical vehicle immobilization project commenced in the City of Calgary and the Town of Lacombe in December 1988. Police officers ordered the installation of an immobilization device in cases where an individual was charged with impaired driving and the officer reasonably suspected that the driver may commit a similar offence within 24 hours. Towing companies under contract with the participating police agencies provided for the installation and removal of the clamp, as directed by police, at the impaired driver's cost.

The pilot project will be evaluated at its conclusion in May 1989 in order to determine its effectiveness as a countermeasure and its feasibility for provincial implementation. During the first month of the pilot program, media coverage suggested that the public was very much in support of this particular program.

Ignition Interlock

Legislation was enacted in October 1988 which sanctions the use of ignition interlock (alcohol sensing) devices for convicted impaired drivers. A departmental committee working in conjunction with manufacturers developed an implementation strategy in December 1988. As no national or international standard for interlock devices existed, a test plan was developed for the Department by the Alberta Research Council.

The Qualification Test Specification was established and interested manufacturers will be invited to submit their devices for testing by June 1989. In addition to

satisfying product testing, companies will be evaluated on proposed service delivery models.

The ignition interlock program is being developed to prevent drivers known to have committed drinking and driving offences from re-offending. Installation will be by application to the Driver Control Board, which will limit the program to offenders with multiple convictions.

A target date of fall 1989 is planned for the first installation of the ignition interlock devices.

Target Policing

Target policing is a specialized police enforcement strategy to detect and charge drivers who continue to drive despite being under legal suspension. Pertinent information on those under suspension is formatted by the Department of the Solicitor General for police surveillance activities.

In 1988, two separate programs were operated by the Edmonton Police Department. The evaluation of both programs determined that modifications would enhance program delivery. The revised operating procedures put in place for the second pilot have been assessed by both the police and the Department to be effective; however, the target population requires redefinition.

Impaired Driving Video

In October 1988, the Department of the Solicitor General commenced production of an impaired driving video entitled "The Party's Over," which will become mandatory viewing in July 1989 for an estimated 60,000 new drivers each year.

The 25-minute video incorporates the following concepts:

- the effects of alcohol impairment on driving ability
- the legal process, including Checkstop, the arrest and subsequent court appearances
- the economic costs to the impaired driver
- the emotional, economic and human costs of impaired driving on victims
- alternatives to impaired driving

In February 1989, "The Party's Over" won a special jury award at the Alberta Motion Picture Industry Award ceremonies.

Impaired Driving Countermeasures Committee (I.D.C.C.)

A specialized committee was established in September 1988 to act in an advisory capacity to the Solicitor General of Alberta. Representation on the committee is provided by other government departments, community groups, private sector corporations and the public at large.

The specific mandate of the committee is twofold:

- to conduct research and develop programs to increase the probability of the apprehension and conviction of persons who drive while impaired, or who drive under suspension following an impaired driving conviction
- to develop and disseminate public information designed to increase public awareness of the legal, economic, social and human consequences of driving while impaired.

Grant Funding

There are two forms of grant funding available to community groups. These are:

Department of Solicitor General Grants

A one-time grant may be made available to community groups, or non-profit organizations engaged in organized volunteer initiatives, to prevent impaired driving in their communities. The purpose of the grant is to facilitate the delivery of local activities to discourage drinking and driving. The grant criteria and its accompanying application form were devised in July 1988, and targeted community groups were advised of the program's existence in writing.

Health and Welfare Canada Grants

The "Community Action Program on Impaired Driving" is a cooperative effort among all provincial and territorial governments and Health and Welfare Canada. The overall goal of the program is to reduce the social acceptability of impaired driving. All applications must be consistent with health promotion priorities which support self care, mutual aid and the improvement of the environment in which people live.

This grant program is administered by the Impaired Driving Countermeasures Committee on behalf of Health and Welfare Canada.

Community grants to date have been provided to:

- assist in organizing a teen conference on impaired driving

- develop a provincial safe graduation package and reproduce a safe graduation video which will orient high school classes on ways to conduct either alcohol or non-alcohol parties in a safe manner
- develop an impaired driving curriculum for Native junior high school students
- assist in preparing a manual for teens which provides an outline of how to organize Teenagers Against Drinking and Driving chapters
- develop an interactive computer program which instructs young drivers on proper attitudes concerning drinking and driving
- enable students to participate in a Designated Driver Program by supplying promotional material and creating awareness campaigns
- educate youth in the community on the physical effects of alcohol and the legal implications of impaired driving.

Designated Driver Program

The Department of the Solicitor General began to evaluate existing designated driver programs in June 1988, with the intention of developing a provincial program. An initial evaluation of existing designated driver programs in Alberta, as well as other jurisdictions in Canada and the United States, was completed in July 1988. This research enables departmental employees to develop a program proposal that would not only target licensed establishments, but also private house parties and community and service club functions. This multi-faceted approach is unique among all other jurisdictions reviewed. This proposal was completed in July 1988.

Members of the Alberta Restaurant and Food Services Association, the Alberta Hotel Association, the Alberta Liquor Control Board, the Edmonton Federation of Community Leagues, various police authorities, departmental working committees and other community and government stakeholders have begun to develop an implementation strategy for a provincial designated driver program.

It is planned that the designated driver program will be implemented provincially in the summer of 1989.

"Tagged ... For Life"

This program, which commenced in December 1988, is another example of diverse groups working together. Sponsored by the University of Alberta Hospitals and the Department of the Solicitor General, the pilot program takes selected individuals — aged 16 to 24, who have had their driver's license suspended or who have had a single serious driving charge — through an intensive day at the hospital. The tour includes a visit to the emergency trauma room, the neurosurgical intensive care unit, the neurosurgical ward, as well as lunch and discussion with quadriplegic or paraplegic patients. A tour of the rehabilitation unit and a discussion of the financial cost of a head or spinal injury to both the victim and the victim's family is initiated by the hospital's social work staff.

Impaired Driving Initiatives Trust Fund

A trust fund for receiving private donations for various impaired driving initiatives was established in November 1988, and initially used to hold donations received for the impaired driving video. This fund will continue to be used to collect donations for other applicable impaired driving initiatives.

COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH

COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

The Communications Branch is responsible for:

- planning, developing and executing programs designed to inform the public of the services provided by the Department
- assisting divisions within the Department which seek to make more effective use of public information materials and techniques
- ensuring a consistent standard of quality of the material disseminated by the Department
- creating and maintaining a positive public awareness of the Department.

The Branch coordinated the Department's print requirements, news releases, public information and advertising campaigns, audio-visual and display needs, as well as internal newsletters such as Focus, Perspectives and Keeping Tabs. In addition, the Communications Branch acted as media-spokesperson for the Department.

The Branch continued to act as liaison between the Department and designated advertising agencies in the development of the three Law Enforcement Division campaigns: Crime Prevention, Impaired Driving, and Checkstop.

During the fiscal year 1988/89, the Branch coordinated or was involved in a number of special projects, including Crime Prevention Week 1988 and Corporate Challenge 1988. During 1988/89, the Branch assisted Impaired Driving Program personnel organize Checkstop booths at various summer exhibitions across the province.

The Communications Branch also assisted with the development of the Impaired Driving Program. This included publishing the brochure "Alberta Gets Tough On Impaired Drivers," and coordinating the billboard advertisements using the themes "The Heat Is On" (May — June 1988), "Sooner Or Later You Will Be Stopped" (Aug — Oct 1988) and "The Party's Over" (Nov — Dec 1988). Also, the Branch assisted in the production of the The Party's Over video, begun in October 1988 for release in June 1989, and an accompanying brochure released in spring 1989.

Other impaired driving projects included Checkstop banners placed on highway overpasses across the province; Checkstop advertising boards for buses in the cities of Edmonton, Calgary, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge in the fall of 1988; and promotional items such as Checkstop key chains, lapel pins and window stickers. The Communications Branch developed a logo specific to the Designated Driver Program, approved in March 1989. In late 1988, the Communications Branch also produced a brochure for the Tagged For Life program and assisted in the development of portable displays for presentations in schools, shopping malls and other public places in the province.

LIQUOR LICENSING REVIEW COUNCIL

ERNIE SILLITO, Chairman

LIQUOR LICENSING REVIEW COUNCIL

The legal authority of the Liquor Licensing Review Council is contained in Sections 53-57 of the Liquor Control Act. The functions of the Council are to:

- examine liquor licensing matters as a result of a request from the Solicitor General, the Chairman of the Alberta Liquor Control Board or the Chairman of the Council; and
- examine licensee requests by way of panel reviews to give licensees the opportunity of a second look at their concern.

The review panel then makes a recommendation to the Chairman of the Alberta Liquor Control Board.

The Council consists of five members, appointed by Order in Council, who represent a cross-section of the Alberta public. The Council is headed by a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman who, along with other members, are appointed on a term basis. Matters of general business are conducted by an Executive Secretary to the Council.

The Council began operations on March 19, 1982. Since that time, the Council has dealt with functional issues including recommendations to the Solicitor General and the Chairman of the Alberta Liquor Control Board, and the holding of panel reviews at the request of concerned licensees and applicants for licences.

It is the aim of the Council to continue fulfillment of its purpose as an investigational and/or review body and to influence decisions made in respect to liquor licensing in this province.

Minutes - Meetings	**1982/83**	**1983/84**	**1984/85**	**1985/86**	**1986/87**	**1987/88**	**1988/89**
Full Council Meetings	3	2	2	6	2	1	1
Sub-Committee Meetings	4	2	1	2	0	0	0
Panel Review Meetings	4	16	16	15	8	18	25
Totals	11	20	19	23	10	19	26

DRIVER CONTROL BOARD

GEORGE PEDERSEN, Chairman

DRIVER CONTROL BOARD

Authority

The Driver Control Board is an independent body which derives its authority from the Motor Vehicle Administration Act. It is composed of a chairman, senior board members and community board members.

Mandate

The mandate of the Driver Control Board is to promote safety on Alberta highways. It does this in two ways:

- by suspending licences of drivers who constitute a threat to public safety
- by reissuing licences to drivers who have fulfilled conditions prescribed by the Driver Control Board

Reorganization

The Driver Control Board was reorganized in November 1988. Community board members were appointed to increase the input from the citizens of Alberta in Driver Control Board decisions. These members are private citizens who represent a cross section of Alberta drivers.

The reorganization underlines the independence of the Driver Control Board, and emphasizes its quasi-judicial role and considerable legislated authority in dealing with problem driving at its most serious levels.

Referrals

A driver suspected of being a threat to public safety is reported to the Driver Control Board by the Minister, a judge or the Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

After careful consideration of a driver's record, the Driver Control Board may suspend a driver's licence or impose conditions upon its reissue.

The majority of referrals to the Driver Control Board required completion of remedial courses before licence reinstatement was considered.

Programs

Programs used by the Driver Control Board as conditions of licence reissue include:

- specialized impaired driving prevention and assessment courses
- traffic clinics for violators with speeding or careless driving records
- assessment, treatment and counselling through the Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission
- full driver re-examinations, extended driver evaluations and driver training courses.

By requiring the completion of these and other programs, the Driver Control Board increases the probability it is returning safe drivers to the road.

FINANCIAL SCHEDULES

ALBERTA SOLICITOR GENERAL

SCHEDULE OF REVENUE

For the Year Ending March 31, 1989

(with comparative figures for 1988)

PAYMENTS FROM GOVERNMENT OF CANADA	1989 (Note 1)	1988 (Note 1)
Young Offenders Program	$ 13,736,307	$ 13,401,937
Maintenance of Federal Inmates	7,412,089	9,077,500
National Parole Services	2,835,734	2,715,218
Native Courtworker Program	936,667	928,046
Gun Control Program	331,803	272,781
Family Allowances	104,143	113,273
Immigration	60,376	128,788
	$ 25,417,119	$ 26,637,543
FEES, PERMITS & LICENCES		
Motor Vehicles:		
Passenger Vehicle Licences	$ 49,556,368	$ 45,526,410
Commercial Vehicle Licences	48,532,875	45,430,975
Operator Licences	12,268,606	10,660,476
Driver Abstracts	2,818,934	2,833,129
Administration Fees	2,203,528	2,117,370
Operator Licence Reinstatements	1,882,464	1,987,048
Road Test Fees	856,150	555,115
Personalized Licence Plates	833,130	866,590
Dealer Licences	808,010	738,683
Searches	804,969	820,846
Off-Highway Vehicle Licences	491,904	465,806
Other Licences & Fees	245,620	233,818
	$ 121,302,558	$ 112,236,266
Firearms Licences	263,967	270,098
Private Investigators & Security Guards	117,645	125,446
	$ 121,684,170	$ 112,631,810
OTHER REVENUE		
Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Fund — Surplus Transfer (Note 2)	$ —	$ 20,000,000
Correctional Centres	437,146	315,245
Staff College	139,724	174,815
Prior Year Expenditure Refunds	75,757	127,133
Other	81,772	51,669
	$ 734,399	$ 20,668,862
TOTAL REVENUE	**$ 147,835,688**	**$ 159,938,215**
Previous Year Revenue Adjustments (Note 3)	2,746,206	(1,438,108)
PUBLIC ACCOUNTS REVENUE	**$ 150,581,894**	**$ 158,500,107**

See notes to Financial Statements

ALBERTA SOLICITOR GENERAL

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES

For the Year Ending March 31, 1989

(with comparative figures for 1988)

DEPARTMENTAL SUPPORT SERVICES	1989 (Note 1)	1988 (Note 1)
Minister's Office	$ 232,751	$ 210,156
Deputy Minister's Office	152,180	151,144
Finance & Administration	2,199,619	2,131,961
Personnel	1,819,532	1,774,668
Systems & Information Services	2,908,580	3,079,567
Corporate Services	360,596	286,708
	7,673,258	7,634,204
CORRECTIONAL SERVICES		
Program Support (Note 4)	4,306,542	4,114,652
Institutional Services (Note 4)	80,433,160	78,023,446
Community Correctional Services	9,730,171	9,490,069
Purchased Community Services	11,355,452	11,779,666
	105,825,325	103,407,833
LAW ENFORCEMENT		
Program Support	1,652,703	1,198,736
Financial Support for Policing	91,160,993	89,363,936
Federal Gun Control	308,542	243,217
Court Security & Prisoner Escorts (Note 4)	4,099,681	2,842,336
	97,221,919	93,648,225
MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION & DRIVER LICENSING		
Program Support	4,006,640	2,822,844
Licence Issuing & Driver Testing	19,167,961	20,560,739
	23,174,601	23,383,583
CONTROL & DEVELOPMENT OF HORSE RACING		
	6,732,800	6,941,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (Note 5)	**$ 240,627,903**	**$ 235,014,845**

See notes to Financial Statements

ALBERTA SOLICITOR GENERAL

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES

For the Year Ending March 31, 1989

(with comparative figures for 1988)

ADULT OFFENDER CENTRES	1989 (Note 1)	1988 (Note 1)
Belmont Correctional Centre	$ 2,362,981	$ 1,909,451
Bow River Correctional Centre (Note 6)	1,266,349	0
Calgary Correctional Centre	7,595,875	8,291,557
Calgary Remand Centre	8,502,502	8,290,899
Edmonton Remand Centre	11,347,880	10,614,165
Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre	9,928,558	9,463,985
Grande Cache Correctional Centre	7,342,618	7,386,695
Lethbridge Correctional Centre	6,753,762	6,742,043
Medicine Hat Remand Centre	1,870,367	1,588,533
Peace River Correctional Centre	4,410,871	4,696,974
Red Deer Remand Centre	2,325,498	1,525,629
St. Paul Correctional Centre	1,842,814	1,823,237
TOTAL ADULT OFFENDER CENTRES	65,550,075	62,333,168
YOUNG OFFENDER CENTRES		
Bow River Young Offender Centre (Note 6)	0	4,074,904
Calgary Young Offender Centre (Note 6)	4,484,992	159,689
Calgary Youth Detention Centre (Note 6)	0	1,017,390
Edmonton Youth Development Centre	3,628,488	5,534,721
Edmonton Young Offender Centre (Note 6)	2,131,871	0
Grande Prairie Young Offender Centre	832,935	775,245
Kikino Young Offender Centre (Note 6)	309,007	0
Lethbridge Young Offender Centre	499,045	497,681
Strathmore Youth Development Centre	2,400,255	2,505,756
Yellowhead Youth Centre (Note 6)	596,492	1,124,892
TOTAL YOUNG OFFENDER CENTRES	14,883,085	15,690,278
TOTAL INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES	$ 80,433,160	$ 78,023,446

See notes to Financial Statements

ALBERTA SOLICITOR GENERAL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ending March 31, 1989

Note 1 The amounts for 1989 are subject to audit by the Auditor General. The amounts for 1988 have been restated, where necessary to conform with the statement presentation of the 1989 amounts

Note 2 The Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Fund accumulated surplus in excess of its needs and accordingly a transfer from the Fund to the Province of Alberta, General Revenue Fund was approved in 1987 by Order In Council 762/87, issued pursuant to sub-section 2(5) of the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Act.

Note 3 The adjustments for previous years' revenue for the year ending March 31, 1989 include amounts received from the Government of Canada under the Young Offenders Agreement, totalling $2,649,150 and the Native Courtworker Agreement, totalling $117,985 for 1986/87 and 1987/88. These amounts are reflected in the 1988/89 Public Accounts but were not reflected in the revenue totals in the Public Accounts for 1986/87 and 1987/88.

The adjustments for previous years' revenue for the year ending March 31, 1988 include amounts due from the Government of Canada under the Young Offenders Agreement for 1987/88 totalling $948,018 and the Native Courtworkers Agreement for 1985/86, 1986/87 and 1987/88 totalling $508,572. These amounts have not been reflected in the revenue totals in the Public Accounts for 1985/86, 1986/87 and 1987/88.

Note 4 The Court Security and Prisoner Escorts expenditures for 1987/88 were included under the Correctional Services' Program Support and Institutional Services expenditures in the 1987/88 Annual Report.

Note 5 The expenditures for 1987/88 have been increased by $90,181 over the expenditures shown in the 1987/88 Annual Report due to the restatement of the following items:

Transfer of Services from Alberta Social Services	$ 169,429
Transfer of Liquor Licensing Review Board to Executive Council	(43,948)
Transfer of a position in the Legislative Building Security to the Office of the Speaker	(35,300)
NET INCREASE	$ 90,181

Note 6 During 1988/89 the Calgary Youth Detention Centre, Edmonton Youth Development Centre and Yellowhead Youth Centre were closed. Also, the Calgary Young Offender Centre, Edmonton Young Offender Centre and Kikino Young Offender Centre were opened and the Bow River Correctional Centre was changed from a Young Offender Centre to an Adult Centre during 1988/89.

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT CLAIMS FUND

BALANCE SHEET

As at March 31, 1989

(with comparative figures for 1988)

ASSETS	1989	1988
Cash	$ 20,841,151	$ 13,896,300
Due from Province of Alberta, General Revenue Fund	1,163,228	1,274,097
Accounts Receivable	29,860	27,422
	$ 22,034,239	$ 15,197,819
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		
Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable	$ 696,333	$ 452,828
Fund Balance	21,337,906	14,744,991
	$ 22,034,239	$ 15,197,819

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT CLAIMS FUND

STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURE AND FUND BALANCE

For the Year Ending March 31, 1989

(with comparative figures for 1988)

REVENUE	1989	1988
Fees	$ 10,998,880	$ 10,918,936
Interest	1,672,076	2,057,800
Recoveries	1,070,345	944,897
Sale of Abandoned Vehicles	114,835	100,949
	13,856,136	14,022,602
EXPENDITURE		
Personal Injury	4,534,363	4,359,965
Property Damage	1,348,495	1,284,817
Hospital, Medical, and Ambulance Costs	620,204	384,558
Taxed Court Costs	369,417	300,548
Abandoned Vehicles	113,609	115,096
Judgement Interest	89,129	79,974
Appraisal Fees	77,870	69,511
Court Reporting Fees	59,595	38,794
Agents' Fees	30,432	20,291
Miscellaneous	20,107	15,104
	7,263,221	6,668,658
EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURE	6,592,915	7,353,944
FUND BALANCE BEGINNING OF YEAR	14,744,991	27,391,047
	21,337,906	34,744,991
Less: Transfer of Surplus (Note 4)	0	20,000,000
FUND BALANCE END OF YEAR	$ 21,337,906	$ 14,744,991

The accompanying notes are part of these financial statements.

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT CLAIMS FUND

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 1989

Note 1 Authority

The Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Fund operates under the authority of the Motor Vehicles Accident Claims Act, Chapter M-21, Revised Statutes of Alberta 1980, as amended.

Note 2 Significant Accounting Policies and Reporting Practices

a) General

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles except as follows:

Amounts paid from the fund on behalf of uninsured drivers are legally recoverable from these drivers, though only a small portion is actually collected. Amounts collected are reported as revenue in the year they are collected.

Fees consist of amounts charged in accordance with Section 3 of the Act upon registration of motor vehicles and are reported as revenue in the year they are collected.

b) Changes in Financial Position

A statement of changes in financial position is not provided as disclosure in these financial statements is considered to be adequate.

Note 3 Administration Expenses

Salary, accommodation, and other overhead costs incurred in the administration of the fund are borne by the General Revenue Fund and are not reflected in these financial statements.

Note 4 Contingent Liabilities

As at March 31, 1989, unsettled claims amounting to approximately $90,000,000 had been made against the fund for personal and property damages under the Motor Vehicles Accident Claims Act. Based on past experience with regards to similar claims, it is expected that the final cost of these claims is charged to operations in the fiscal year that the legal settlement takes place.

Note 5 Transfer of Surplus

In the 1988 fiscal year, $20,000,000 was transferred to the General Revenue Fund under authority of Order in Council 762/87 issued pursuant to sub-section 2(5) of the Act. No transfer was approved during the current fiscal year.

IMPAIRED DRIVING INITIATIVES TRUST FUND

BALANCE SHEET

For the Year Ending March 31, 1989

(with comparative figures for 1988)

ASSETS	1989	1988
Cash	$ 710	$ 0
	$ 710	$ 0
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		
Fund Balance	$ 710	$ 0
	$ 710	$ 0

IMPAIRED DRIVING INITIATIVES TRUST FUND

STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURE AND FUND BALANCE

For the Year Ending March 31, 1989

(with comparative figures for 1988)

REVENUE	1989	1988
Contributions		
Impaired Driving Video	$ 56,600	$ 0
Interest	456	0
	57,056	0
EXPENDITURE		
Impaired Driving Video		
Professional & Labour Services	56,346	0
	56,346	0
EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURE	710	0
FUND BALANCE BEGINNING OF YEAR	0	0
Fund Balance End of Year	$ 710	$ 0

IMPAIRED DRIVING INITIATIVES TRUST FUND

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 1989

Note 1 Authority

The Impaired Driving Initiatives Trust Fund was established on November 21, 1988 and operates under the Authority of Treasury Board Minute 184/88.

Note 2 Administration Expenses

Salary, accommodation, and other overhead costs incurred in the administration of the fund have been borne by the Province of Alberta, General Revenue Fund and are not reflected in these financial statements.